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GERMANS CLAIM CHANCELLOR IS AVOIDING ISSUE

Conservatives Criticize Leaning
Toward Socialists—War Aims
Speech Timed to Follow Stock-
holm Conference, It Is Said

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—
Dr. Helfferich's announcement of the
Chancellor's impending speech on war
aims has evoked a fresh outburst of
pan-German criticism.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten
complains that the Government is
avoiding any clear statement of policy
as long as it possibly can, and notes
that the Chancellor has so timed his
speech that the international Social-
ist conference at Stockholm will be
held first. It is believed or hoped, it
asks, that developments at the confer-
ence could subsequently be repre-
sented as sufficiently important to pre-
scribe the trend of the German pro-
gram.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung also
maintains that the Government is try-
ing to postpone its answer to the Con-
servative interpellation until after the
Stockholm conference, on which the
Chancellor bases his varying hopes,
and advises public meetings to pro-
test against Dr. von Bethmann-Hol-
weg's weakness and Herr Scheide-
mann's "suicidal peace."

Meanwhile a Berlin letter to the
Koenigsche Zeitung, apparently giving
official views, says the military situa-
tion is invariably a decisive factor
with regard to the conclusion of peace
and obviously a peace that ends the
present might struggle will be nego-
tiated, not dictated. In all nego-
tiations, however, the general and fun-
damental conditions alone can be
made public. The coming peace must,
of course, secure Germany against a
repetition of the present attack and
facilitate her economic reconstruction,
and the Government now as al-
ways is closely cooperating with the
Army command concerning the peace
question. It is ready to weigh the pro-
posals of all parties but is alone ca-
pable of reviewing the general situa-
tion and balancing one circumstance
against another.

Germans Must Fight for Peace
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—
"We are unable yet to obtain the
peace necessary to the German people;
we must fight for it," declared Dr.
Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor, in a
Reichstag speech today, criticizing the
radical peace movement. "The peace
desired by the extreme liberals would
not mean bread but hunger; not
liberty—but suppression," he said, ac-
cording to dispatches.

GREEK STEAMER PARTHENON SUNK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sinking of the
Greek steamer Parthenon by a German
submarine was reported here today.
She left an American port April 14 for
Haifa. Including vessel and cargo the
loss is estimated at \$4,000,000.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Both Berlin and London report the
struggle for the possession of the im-
portant village of Bullecourt, which
covers the approach to Cambrai, as
still continuing. The village lies about
two miles east of Croisilles, on the
Arras-Cambrai railway, and the latest
detailed dispatches showed that the
British had invested the village on
three sides, and were steadily pressing
back the Germans through the streets.
Further north, south of the Somme
River, in the neighborhood of Lens,
the Germans yesterday launched a
strong counterattack on the new British
positions, but were repulsed, London
reporting that no Germans reached the
British trenches.

Meanwhile, in the French section,
General Nivelle has employed himself
during the past 24 hours in consoli-
dating his gains along the Chemin des
Dames. There were no further Ger-
man counterattacks in this region,
and the work of establishing the
French positions on the plateau be-
tween Cerny and Craonne and the
hills commanding the Ailette Valley
has been pressed forward without seri-
(Continued on page six, column one)

O RIENCOURT
CROISILLES
BULLECOURT
CAMBRAI
MARCOINGO

Bullecourt, which lies northwest of
Quenast, is now the scene of some sharp
fighting. Important in account of its
relation to the Hindenburg line covering
Cambrai, the village is being stubbornly
defended by the Germans. It is invested
on three sides by the British troops, some
of whom have entered its thoroughfares.
To the northeast the British have pene-
trated as far as Riencourt. Light type
represents positions held by the British,
also the disputed village. Heavy type sig-
nifies same in hands of Germans.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT CLAIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Christian
Science Publishing Society, on May
3, 1917, filed in the United States Dis-
trict Court for the Northern District of
Illinois, Eastern Division, a bill in
equity against Art Masters Society,
known also as Art Masters Reproduc-
ing Company, and others, in Chicago,
alleging infringement of copyrights
owned by the Publishing Society, upon
the picture of Mary Baker Eddy, seek-
ing an injunction restraining the Art
Masters Society and others from pub-
lishing and selling pictures of Mrs.
Eddy which are claimed by the com-
plainants to be an infringement of
copyrights owned by The Christian
Science Publishing Society.

The bill also alleges that the pic-
tures published by the defendants pur-
port to be imitations of an oil
painting of Mrs. Eddy, and that they
closely resemble the pictures copy-
righted and sold by The Christian
Science Publishing Society, on all of
which pictures sold by the publishing
society appear the words "Copy-
righted 1911 by The Christian Science
Publishing Society."

NATIONALISTS IN AUSTRALIA LEAD IN SENATE

Elections Give Them Almost 100
Per Cent Majority in Upper
Chamber, Following Success in
House of Representatives

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday).—It
is clear that the Nationalists will have
a majority in the Senate as well as in
the House of Representatives. Of the
three Nationalist seats still in doubt
go to the Nationalists they will have
a 100 per cent majority in the Senate.
All ministers have been returned
except, possibly, Mr. Glynn.

What Led to Crisis
Various Phases of Australian Political
Situation Reviewed
By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The political
situation in the Commonwealth of
Australia at the present time is one
of considerable interest, and Federal
politics will be closely watched by
many people who in the ordinary
course of events pay but little atten-
tion to the political affairs of the British
dominions.

For several years Mr. Hughes has
been generally recognized as the
strong man of Australia, and many
thought he would have become Prime
Minister of the Commonwealth in the
second Labor administration in 1908
when he received his first portfolio
as Attorney-General. In the two sub-
sequent Labor governments Mr. Hughes
held the same office, but it was recog-
nized that he was "the power behind
the throne," and when he became
Prime Minister of Australia in Octo-
ber, 1915, many of his political opo-
nents and the Australian press wel-
comed him heartily. The able and
characteristic way in which Mr.
Hughes as Attorney-General dealt
with German influence in the Aus-
tralian metal industry was acknowl-
edged, not only in the Commonwealth,
but by the British public, who were
not slow to recognize the tenacity
and courage which marked all his
(Continued on page six, column three)

NEED FOR MORE PORT FACILITIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day).—In the House of Commons yes-
terday, Sir L. Chiozza Money, Parlia-
mentary Secretary to the Shipping
Controller, admitted that a ship con-
taining a cargo of foodstuffs called at
a certain port and did not discharge
her cargo because of lack of facilities.
She departed for another port but be-
fore reaching it was torpedoed.

In a supplementary question, Sir F.
Banbury asked whether a similar in-
cident happened as late as last Thurs-
day.

Captain Bathurst announced that it
was proposed to issue immediately an
order making waste of any kind of
food a punishable offense.

RACE TRACK TO BE GARDEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—An old
race track is to be converted into a
foodstuff producing area. Frank Y.
Taylor, president of the Wandamere
Park Amusement Company, announces
that permission has been granted to
university students to tear up the
track and plant potatoes and other
crops. An expert agriculturist will di-
rect the methods employed.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood
& Underwood

Viscount Bryce
Former British Ambassador at Washington, who expresses his appreciation
of The Christian Science Monitor's efforts in behalf of Armenia

VISCOUNT BRYCE GRATEFUL FOR HELP TO ARMENIA

Expresses Appreciation of the
Service Rendered by The
Christian Science Monitor

Below is given the text of a letter
from Viscount Bryce in which he ex-
presses his appreciation of the service
rendered by The Christian Science
Monitor in behalf of the "helpless
Armenian Christians, who have been
the victims of Turkish savagery and
martyrs for their Christian faith."
London, March 30th, 1917.

My dear Sir:
In reply to your letter of Feb. 27th
which has just reached me, let me
say that although it is impossible for
me, pressed as I am by urgent public
and private work, to find time to write
another article on the subject of
Armenia, I gladly take this opportu-
nity of thanking you for the valuable
help which you have been extending,
during many months, to the cause of
the helpless Armenian Christians who
have been the victims of Turkish
savagery and martyrs for their
Christian faith. You have given to
those sentiments of horror and indig-
nation as well as pity which every
sensitive mind must feel for the
sufferings of the Eastern Christians
an earnest and powerful expression
which is warmly appreciated by the
British friends of Armenia and your
efforts have doubtless done much to
stimulate the sympathetic generosity
of your American readers and thus to
increase the fund which American
liberality has been sending for the
relief of the refugees who need help so
sorely.

Believe me to be,
Very faithfully yours,
JAMES BRYCE.

NEW RUSSIA'S WAR POLICY

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—
The Council of Workmen's and Sol-
diers' Delegates have issued a state-
ment containing the text of the resolu-
tion passed after the joint session
with the Provisional Government. Its
main point has already been cabled.
It describes the terms of M. Milli-
ukoff's covering note accompanying the
Government's proclamation as bor-
rowing terms and formulated from
the old regime's vocabulary and as
giving rise to a justifiable fear
that the Government were tending
toward a policy of conquests. The
council's statement regards the Gov-
ernment's supplementary note, how-
ever, as ending all interpretations of
the note in any sense contrary to the
interests and demands of the revolu-
tionary democracy.

Petrograd Reports Favorable
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from
Ambassador Francis at Petrograd con-
tinue to be optimistic, and indicate
that the Provisional Government is be-
coming stronger.

GUTIERREZ BOLIVIA PRESIDENT
LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Jose Nestor Gut-
ierrez, the Minister of War, was elected
President of Bolivia yesterday. He
succeeds Gen. Ismael Montes.

BRITISH ENVOYS HONORED GUESTS OF THE SENATE

Mr. Balfour Expresses His Confi-
dence in Ultimate Victory, Re-
doubled Since United States
Joined the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Foreign Min-
ister Balfour and the other members
of the British war mission now in the
United States were the honored guests
of the Senate this afternoon, and were
accorded a generous and heartfelt wel-
come by the senators and by the
throng of spectators who crowded the
galleries.

Mr. Balfour, presented by Vice-
President Marshall amid prolonged
applause, made a brief and earnest
address, pointing to the hard battle
yet remaining to be fought in the in-
terest of civilization. He stated, how-
ever, his confidence in ultimate victory
of the side of right—confidence, he
said, which is redoubled since the
United States has cast its lot against
autocratic domination.

The reception which has been ac-
corded the French and British mis-
sions since their arrival in the United
States, he said, marks a new epoch in
world relations. He warned, how-
ever, against an "unconscious German
propaganda."

Unable to win the war by fair
methods, Germany, said Mr. Balfour,
has resorted to illegitimate submarine
warfare. To overcome this underhanded
weapon, he declared, would require
the exertion of tireless efforts of the
allied nations on both sides of the At-
lantic. Since the war started, he
pointed out, the Allies have overcome
more than one difficulty of magnitude
equal to the submarine menace, and
he expressed his conviction that by
hard and persistent fighting, the pres-
ent difficulty would be surmounted.
He asserted that the successful ter-
mination of the struggle requires that
every man and woman on both sides
of the Atlantic throw their efforts into
the scale of right.

The English-speaking people, he
said, have never organized for mili-
tary purposes, and the Germans, pro-
foundly contemptuous of our modes
of living, started to dominate the
world. He pointed to the blunder Ger-
many had made when it jumped at
the conclusion that we were afraid to
fight. As the Foreign Minister de-
clared, "Now they are beginning to
find out that they were mistaken," the
Senate chamber rung with applause.

Following the address, the members
of the mission were the guests of
Vice-President Marshall.
Promptly at 12:30 p. m. the British
mission entered the Senate chamber,
escorted by a committee of senators.
Mr. Balfour took a seat beside the
Vice-President, who introduced him as
the "Foremost champion of Magna
Charta."

In order that the rigid Senate rules
might not interfere with a generous
welcome to the distinguished guests,
Majority Leader Martin moved that
the Senate recess for a half hour. Be-
fore the guests left the chamber a re-
ception line was formed and the sena-
tors shook hands with the mission.

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, the
senator who has opposed the adminis-
tration defense plans from the outset,
made himself conspicuous by promptly
leaving the Senate chamber at the
conclusion of Mr. Balfour's address,
thus not participating in the reception
by the guests.

Guests at the dinner tendered by
(Continued on page four, column six)

COAL MINERS REJECT OFFER; MANY STRIKE

DUBOIS, Pa.—The district conven-
tion held today by a vote of 2 to 1 re-
jected the tentative agreement reached
between the representatives of the bi-
luminous miners and operators in Phil-
adelphia. The convention adjourned
without fixing the date for another
meeting. The policy committee was
given full power to act. It will deliver
an ultimatum to the operators de-
manding the granting of the original
demands of the miners. They include
an increase of 33-1-3 per cent in
wages.

KINDERGARTEN UNION VISITORS AT WELLESLEY

Anne L. Page Institution Is In-
spected by Delegates Who
Later Are Guests at Reception
by Miss Pendleton

Kindergartners attending the twen-
ty-fourth annual meeting of the In-
ternational Kindergarten Union, which
opened in this city last evening,
spent this morning at the Anne L.
Page Kindergarten at Wellesley Col-
lege. This kindergarten was named
from the founder of one of the earliest
kindergarten training schools in Bos-
ton. It was discontinued about 15
years ago, but a graduate of the school
erected the Wellesley structure as a
tribute to her former teacher. The
work is in charge of Miss Anna Deve-
reux, who also has charge of the
kindergarten training course at Wel-
lesley College. The kindergarten is
used for practice and observation by
the college students taking the train-
ing course.

At noon the visitors were re-
ceived by Miss Ellen L. Pendleton,
president of Wellesley, at the home of
Mrs. David R. Craig, where a buffet
luncheon was served.
The afternoon session will be given
over to delegates. It will be held
at the Arlington Street Church, with
the first vice-president, Miss Alma L.
Binzel, presiding. There will be an as-
sembly and march, resume of work in
the field and appointment of commit-
tees. From 4 to 6 o'clock visits will
be made to the Wheelock and Harriet
Niel kindergarten training schools.

Music for the kindergarten is to be
the subject at this evening's meeting,
to be held in Huntington Hall. The
address will be given by Thomas Whit-
tey, Secretary of Concord, Mass. Calvin
B. Cady formerly of Columbia Univer-
sity is to give a paper on first steps in
music education.

Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of
education for Massachusetts, Dr.
Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of
schools in Boston, Joseph Lee, chair-
man of the Boston School Committee
and president of the American Play-
ground Association, and John J. Walsh
of the city planning board representing
the Mayor, addressed the union at
Arlington Street Church last evening.
The meeting was attended by promi-
nent kindergarten workers from nearly
every State in the Union. Miss Car-
oline D. Aborn, director of kindergar-
tens in Boston and chairman of the
general committee in charge, presided.
John A. O'Shea, director of music in
the public schools, gave an organ
recital before the speaking.

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham,
minister of the church, opened the
meeting with a few remarks and
prayer. "If the kindergarten work
had been begun earlier we would not
have as much to do now in training
(Continued on page six, column two)

NEW ACTIVITY IN PROPAGANDA IS UNCOVERED

Emergency Peace Federation Is
Under Scrutiny and Action
May Be Decided On—Many
Volunteers Aid Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information
comes to Washington that an organiza-
tion calling itself the Emergency Peace
Federation of 70 Fifth Avenue, New
York City, is sending about the coun-
try circulars pleading for support of
its propaganda, which ostensibly is
intended to promote peace. The entire
argument of the federation, it appears
from the circular, is intended to dis-
tract the popular thought from the ap-
peal of the President to the people
wherein he urged the necessity of de-
voting every energy of the country to
the one purpose of winning the war.
The attention of the State Depart-
ment has been drawn to the Em-
ergency Peace Federation, and without
doubt the Department of Justice will
have the matter laid before it.

Whether the work and objects of the
federation constitute an offense, re-
mains to be seen. In the opinion of
some officials, the spreading of senti-
ments among the people of the United
States such as are contained in the
circular mentioned, is treasonable.
The circular sent out by the federa-
tion contains the following appeal:

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED
To carry on this work costs courage,
intelligence and money.

Make the Emergency Peace Federa-
tion your weapon of defense, your
voice of protest. It has the organi-
zation, the courage and the facilities
to defend your liberties, to fight for
an independent American foreign pol-
icy, and make itself heard in the coun-
cils of the nation in its advocacy of
an early and lasting peace.

WE MUST ACT—AND ACT AT ONCE
There are two things you should
do—and do at once:

1. Keep your eyes and ears open.
Watch every war bill pending in Con-
gress. Wire and write to your sena-
tors, congressman and the President,
protesting against conscription and all
other undemocratic measures.

2. Sign the Liberty Defense Pledge
—make your contributions as large
as your means will allow.

Funds are urgently needed. We must
rely on our friends to make sacri-
fices, if need be, to enable us to carry
on the work with all the intensity de-
manded by the present crisis.

A letter accompanying the circular
reads, in part, as follows:
"Object. To defend American ideals
of liberty and democracy in war time,
and to work for an early and endur-
ing peace."

"Dear Friend:
"We were beaten, but we were
right! We did not succeed in stem-
ming the destructive tide, but we
stirred a tremendous sentiment
against it.
"Every effort made by our organiza-
tion and its loyal supporters all over
the United States, was many times
worth while. The streams of tele-
grams and letters, the splendid peace
delegation to Washington, and the per-
sistent bombardment of congressmen
by delegates changed the vote of more
than 40 men from 'yes' to 'no.' In the
beginning, only six representatives
were known to be definitely against
the war measure. In the end, 55 men
and one woman—the courageous lady
from Montana—said, 'I cannot vote
for war!'
"There will be much work for us
all to do during the coming weeks."
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Doubtless done to stimulate
his sym pathetic generosity
of your American readers
and thus to increase the
fund which American
liberality has been sending
for the relief of the refugees.
who need help so sorely,
Believe me to be
Very faithfully yours
James Bryce

The Editor
Christian Science Monitor
Viscount Bryce's Letter
Facsimile of last page of his writing, showing his signature and the address

ORGANIZATION OF A EUROPEAN NATION AT WAR

Second Winter Campaign on the Italian Front Indicates the Vast Amount of Work to Be Done to Meet War Demands

Rome, Italy.—There still lingers in the popular idea of warfare the notion of an army as a rather small, well-equipped force, setting out in pursuit of victory, and relying on its own resources with such assistance as it may be necessary to draw from the resources of the nation pursuing its usual way of life at home. It is scarcely yet realized that when a nation goes to war and a very great part of it is plunged into actual fighting the whole situation is quite otherwise. The entire national machine is, as it were, shifted bodily to the battle front, or at least an almost equally great duplicate machine is set up to provide for the nation at the front. Nothing is calculated to bring this out more clearly than the work of organization in connection with the second winter campaign on the Italian front, from December, 1916, to March of the present year, of which some particulars have been issued by the Italian Supreme Command. When it was recognized that the Italian soldiers were faced with another winter campaign, the military authorities settled themselves to the task of organizing this fighting nation. The first task was the firm establishment of defensive works, especially in the southern part of the Julian front, where the Italian lines went far into enemy territory. Behind this barrier it was hoped to secure a vast army in some degree of comfort. The essential element in the defensive organization consisted of successive lines of trenches, with the usual highly fortified positions and redoubts which constituted a wall against Austrian attacks and a starting-off point for offensive actions. In front of this was a mobile front line, based on the idea of frequent small actions to secure the various points and improve the general position, while at the same time maintaining, in the Italian troops, the habit of the offensive.

Relative safety through the lines was secured by an elaborate system of communication trenches, and the whole organization was reinforced by a proper distribution of artillery and trench mortars. The vast work entailed in all this can be imagined from the fact that it was all accomplished in a mountainous region where the use of machinery was an absolute necessity. In these lines and in the immediate rear, practically a nation had to be billeted and cared for. The aim of the organization indicated was, of course, partly to reduce the number of troops occupying uncovered front trenches. These were provided with weather-proof shelters and such comfort as possible was given to the soldiers in them. From the front to the extreme rear the progress was one from an excess of safety to a great measure of comfort. The support troops behind the uncovered front trenches had their natural and artificial caves and bomb-proof dugouts, while farther behind the reserve troops had their wooden and concrete buildings, situated out of the way of hostile artillery fire. The resting troops were billeted where possible, and elsewhere cities of hutsments sprang up well equipped with all modern conveniences, heating, electric light, iron and wooden beds, baths and wash houses and so forth. In many cases these huts had concrete walls, the spaces between being filled with insulating material. The vastness of the size of the army and the scarcity of billeting meant a very vast organization for producing and making up the materials required in building these new cities, the work being carried out by men selected from the troops according to their trades. This organization had its sawmills, brick kilns, cement factories and workshops partly worked by electricity, and the Supreme Command mention that, in the building of huts alone, 300,000 cubic meters of wood and 20,000 tons of metal parts were used. For these huts 1,000,000 wooden and iron beds were constructed and 20,000 stoves provided.

The feeding of the troops constituted another vast work of organization carried through in the face of continually increasing demands and various stout obstacles. This organization consisted of a system of advanced supply bases well provided with food, forage, fuel and with temporary accommodation for men and animals, and shelters for motor-vehicles, sledges and so forth. Motor-vehicles connected these advanced bases with the depots in the rear, while pack animals, sledges, or aerial cable-ways, carried supplies from the advanced bases in the other direction, namely, to the lines. In the difficult sectors winter supplying depots were established, the usefulness of which was shown when detachments of men were cut off by the phenomena attendant on winter conditions in the Alps for over a month at a time, and were able to live without inconvenience. Even the troops in the fighting lines were kept constantly supplied with two hot meals every day.

The supply of water was an equally vast task. The lessons of previous experiments induced the High Command to rely on special pump stations in those areas which were well supplied with water, and from these stations an elaborate system of water pipes carried the water to the fighting line. On the Carso, over 3,000,000 liters of water were provided daily to the Italian troops. Other aqueducts were established over the Asiago plateau the Supreme Command mention in their report. One of these consisted of

three pump stations with a difference of level of 350 meters between each. All these stations were worked by electricity. This whole vast organization for fighting, eating, drinking, resting and sleeping, was based on a really enormous system of transport by roads, railways and canals. Hundreds of kilometers of new railway track and sidings were built with stations, switches and so forth. While on the railway lines of Venetia the ordinary and goods trains continued their regular public work, 34,000 military trains were also run. Two thousand railway cars were continually in use for the transporting of troops going on leave, so that in a period of a few weeks over 1,000,000 men secured a few days' leave. About 110,000 trucks transported the necessary firewood, building timber, ammunition and horses for the army, and all this enormous increase of transport occurred at a time when the shortage of coal was at its height. In addition to all this a complete system of narrow gauge railways was built by the various armies, the terminal points being in many cases close to the fighting line. One single army, according to the Supreme Command's report, had 38 locomotives and 1400 small trucks, which carried 144,000 tons of various materials in the course of a few months. The railway service was supplemented by the construction of an extensive system of roads, and the lengthening and improvement of old roads which were kept in an efficient condition by unceasing labor.

Along these roads motor-vehicles piled ceaselessly and horse vehicles were also used. When climatic conditions suspended both these services, sledges and pack animals kept the mechanism going. The wonderful aerial cable-ways which are such an interesting feature of the Italian Army organization to the observers from other countries were also extremely useful and in many places indispensable. The canals which thread the Venetian plains were also widened and deepened, so as to permit the navigation of barges with a carrying capacity of 600 tons. New canals were built which developed the navigation between the Po, the Adige, the Lagones and the Isontio. River communication was also improved so that by the month of October a maximum monthly average of 50,000 tons transport by water had been reached. It may be noted that the flooding of the numerous rivers was overcome in connection with road transport by the provision of a very large number of bridges of such a length as to insure communications at any time. To give an idea of the importance of the ordinary road traffic, the Supreme Command mention that from October to February there passed through one single line of communication post on the middle Isontio 17,000 officers, 380,000 rank and file, 15,000 civil workers, 29,000 animals, and 2500 vehicles.

This nation at war had its complete mail service by means of movable and permanent post offices, and a vast telegraph and telephone system was established. All the important commands were connected by several lines on different roads, and the Supreme Command notes that in the area of one army 5000 kilometers of telegraph line have been laid and 2000 kilometers of cable for the service alone. 3000 telephone apparatus are in use and 200 central posts have been established, with the result that an average of 10,000 telegraph and 10,000 telephone communications are made daily. Within this complicated system was carried on the work of maintaining the troops and the special military training for officers and men. The education of the troops was even attended to by, among other methods, the creation of soldiers' homes provided with books and other most instructive entertainment. All through the winter, meantime, on the fringe of this system ceaseless minor fighting went on. Offensive attacks here and there, mining and countermine and important aerial fighting. The Supreme Command may well note that, though history records admirably achievements of handfuls of men who crossed the Alps during the winter, it contains no record of a powerful army, constituting practically a nation in arms, encamped in the midst of winter in the very heart of the Alpine zone from the summits of the Dolomites, from the rocks of Mt. Nero to the dreary Carso swept by the north wind. The hard task of creating in this inhospitable region humane conditions of life were overcome in the end by a faculty for organization equaling that of any other country, helped by the talent for improvisation, the facility of finding expedients and the power of adaptation which characterize the Italian people.

ARREDONDO MEXICAN MINISTER TO SPAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Resignations have been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Rafael Zubaran Capmany, representative of Mexico to the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and from Juan Sanchez Azcona, representative to the governments of Spain, France and England. The resignations have been accepted, it is understood. An appointment has been made of Eliseo Arredondo, formerly at Washington, to be Ambassador to Spain, but the other posts are yet unfilled.

NEW IRISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Incorporated Accountants' Journal announces that the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have appointed Mr. R. K. L. Kennedy, A. S. A. A. (chief accountant, representative church body of Ireland) examiner in accountancy and business methods for the diploma in economics and commercial knowledge of Trinity College. Mr. Kennedy is also the examiner in accountancy for the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.

MR. BALFOUR AS A SPEAKER

Mr. Balfour is a great speaker and a great debater, but a great orator, in the sense in which oratory is commonly defined, he certainly is not. And this for one excellent reason, namely that he despises oratory. It would be quite impossible to imagine him getting upon his feet, in the House of Commons, and pouring out the rounded periods of a John Bright. He is, indeed, credited with never having descended to a peroration in his life. To him the form of a speech,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
MR. BALFOUR

provided always that it is artistic, in the sense you expect artistry from a scholar, is quite immaterial, the argument is everything. Consequently he is never at his best until he is leading an attack upon a difficult position, or defending an untenable one, whilst it is, therefore, naturally as a debater that he puts forward his greatest efforts. The orator composing a speech on paper, learning it by heart, and then thundering it out to an applauding audience, would at all times be sure of Mr. Balfour's sincerest sympathy. For he has never made any particular secret of his opinion of what may be termed eloquence by rote.

The fact is that there never was a less conventional speaker than Mr. Balfour. He gives you the idea of talking, in the simplest and most natural way, to a great audience as though to an individual. Of course it is brilliant conversation, and not the inaneities of the drawing room or the club smoking room, where gentlemen solemnly believe they really know what is happening in the world. Mr. Balfour could not be dull if he tried. Go into the House any afternoon you like, and if you have the fortune to find him leaning across the table or standing with his coat lapels grasped in each hand you will be fascinated. Metaphysician though he be, he has the keenest sense of humor, which he can express one moment in the most delightful rallery, and the next in the most caustic sarcasm.

On the whole, even in the heat of the savage party struggle, Mr. Balfour prefers to strike rather with the silver-tipped bamboo of a Goldsmith than with the iron-shod ash-plant of a Swift. There never was a tamer moment in the House of Commons than the afternoon following the night on which the Lords threw out Mr. Lloyd George's historic budget. There were only three speeches. The masterpiece of compact reasoning in which Mr. Asquith announced the intentions of the Government; the plain matter of fact, and somewhat arid pronouncement in which Mr. Henderson pledged the support of the Labor party to the Ministry; and Mr. Balfour's. Mr. Balfour spoke immediately after Mr. Asquith, whose words had been driven home by the almost angry cheers of the overwhelming phalanx of the Ministerialists, Labor men, and Irish. He rose, from the front opposition bench, the leader of the remnant of the great Unionist party which had been overwhelmed in the debacle of 1906. He seemed, however, rather to enjoy the odds as he flung himself into the fight. In a few minutes his own followers were cheering wildly behind him, though when it came to mere lung power the very numbers of the coalition had the best of it. It is in such moments that Mr. Balfour delights, for it brings into play all the subtlety and alertness of his extraordinary intellectual powers. He lapsed, on the occasion in question, suddenly into a description of a Liberal procession, with bands and banners, intended to support the government in its fight for the budget. "What," he suddenly asked, "apparently absent-mindedly, 'would you expect to find as a motto on these banners?' The opening was far too good to be lost, and a Labor member rashly interpolated "Beer!" That, or something like it, was, of course, precisely what Mr. Balfour had calculated upon. "Not that, I think," he replied sweetly. "Something more like this: 'The Lords have insulted us by asking our opinion.'" Then, after the laughter had died away, laughter shared, even in the anger of the moment, by the government benches, for the contention of the opposition had always been not that they were opposing the budget, but that they wished the country first to pronounce upon it, he continued, "Take care to give such a vote that they will never ask it again."

In the House itself Mr. Balfour has acquired a pose which is distinctly characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield, or rather Mr. Disraeli as he was in his House of Commons days, had a way of lying back in his seat, with his arms folded, and his head sunk on his breast, as though what was passing was of no interest to him. When, however, he saw his opportunity, he would suddenly start into life, and in a moment, he would be drenching his opponents with a vitriolic stream of sarcasm and invective, which he described as an ornament of debate, whilst the House shouted with laughter. Mr. Balfour has his way of becoming apparently somnolent in his seat in the House; and then, also, when the moment comes, starting into life, and proving that he has complete mastery of everything that has been said. No sooner has he begun to speak than the House begins to fill, with the full expectation of enjoying half an hour of keen criticism, rallery, and analysis. He hardly appears to be making a speech, he is simply talking to the House, talking delightfully, interestingly, fascinatingly, winding his way through the intricacies of debate with all the ease of that masterful mentality, which is said to have caused him, on a famous occasion, to complain that the only drawback of the House of Commons was that it never afforded you the opportunity of extending your mind.

The secret of the charm lies, probably, very largely, in the complete naturalness, and the entire absence of premeditation in Mr. Balfour's method. It is likely that no great Parliamentarian has ever relied less on preparation. His natural genius has endowed him with the ease and readiness most men acquire only by severe training. Mr. Gladstone would spend hours before delivering a great speech lying upon his sofa, preparing for the effort. Mr. Winston Churchill frankly avows the fact that he learns an important speech by heart to the last word. Not so Mr. Balfour. There never was a speaker of whom it could less truly be said, "Ars est celare artem." He once declared that he could put his views on tariff reform on half a sheet of note paper, and there is no need to doubt his word. But from that half sheet of note paper there were developed the speeches of several sessions of Parliament. Speeches which never gave Mr. Chamberlain's great campaign away, yet somehow prevented it from being crowned with success. Speeches which were the despair of the Liberal benches, always on the qui vive to trip him up. Speeches which left the House of Commons utterly bewildered in its effort to pin him to something to which he did not choose to commit himself. It is doubtful if any more brilliant display was ever seen on the historic floor. It was then Mr. Balfour asserted unmistakably his mastery, and proved that the House could not cause him "to extend his mind."

**INSURGENT PILLAGE
IN CUBA IS DENIED**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Cuban Legation has made public a statement from the chief of staff of the Cuban Army, now at the head of the Cuban Military and Naval Commission in Washington, saying that the news given to the press with regard to the situation in the Province of Oriente is of a purely sensational nature. The 15,000 black insurgents said to be ravaging that territory are imaginative, the legation says. Government forces have full control of the Province and the small bands still in existence in the woods are being actively pursued and will be completely destroyed within a short time if they do not surrender before. Hardships experienced by some foreigners when the revolution was at its height should not be construed as representing the present state of affairs when the uprising is virtually finished.

No new trouble whatever is expected on or after May 20, according to the legation, all the principal chiefs and forces of the revolution having given up their arms and ammunition to the Government troops, which are quite sufficient to preserve the interior peace of Cuba and attend to the present necessities of the state of war with the imperial German Government.

MR. GOMPERS WARNS RUSSIA AS TO PEACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plea against a premature peace for Russia and renewed assurances that American wage earners and the American people are in hearty sympathy with the Russian democratic movement are included in a long cablegram sent by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to the executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies at Petrograd. Speaking for organized labor, in this country, Mr. Gompers expresses complete confidence in the purposes and opinions of the American war mission soon to go to Russia.

ROCKLAND A NAVAL TRAINING STATION

ROCKLAND, Me.—This port, already famous for its fine naval trial course, gains additional prominence through the Government's decision to establish a naval training station here. A large building erected last year by Everett L. Spear will serve as permanent headquarters for all of the enrolled men in the 54 sections of the Maine Coast Defense Reserve. The commandant will be Lieut. Carleton F. Snow.

NIGHT SHIPPING TO MOVE
NEWPORT, R. I.—Restrictions on the movement of shipping at this port have been modified by the naval authorities. Vessels may now arrive or depart at any hour of the day or night. Previously the port had been closed between sunset and sunrise.

HOW BRITAIN'S BLOCKADE ACTS UPON GERMANY

Review by Lord Robert Cecil
of Duties Performed Reveals
Steps Taken by His Department
to Cut Off Enemy Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—In an interesting debate in the House of Commons recently Lord Robert Cecil gave a comprehensive survey of his work as Minister of Blockade so comprehensive that he wondered as he went on with it whether he was not being indiscreet. "I hope that I shall do no harm." The speech was characterized by this Minister's usual candor and strong wide grasp of the essentials of his subject and by the refusal, which always commended him to the American journalists who used to interview him, to profess omniscience on subjects which have required the labor of years for experts to understand. "Most of the operations of this department are entirely unintelligible to me," he remarked at the close of his blockade. The whole speech by its masterly grasp of the subject and its straightforwardness and frankness, although Lord Robert is not likely to give away the slightest fact that he thinks might be useful to Germany, strengthened the blockade Minister's already strong position in the regard of members.

Lord Robert Cecil began by indicating that when he was appointed Minister of Blockade, not of his own choice, as he remarked at a later stage of the debate, the blockade of Germany was the work of subdepartments of the various departments of the Government. Lord Robert clearly implied that there was nothing wicked about this—despite the newspapers already mentioned—as none anywhere, when the war broke out, had anything to guide them as to how such a blockade in modern times with their vastly altered conditions should be carried out. The first thing Lord Robert did was to clear away a certain amount of friction existing between the Admiralty and the Foreign Office and to secure from the former department the services of that very distinguished officer, Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, who, until then, had been in command of the tenth cruiser squadron, in the North Sea. Sir Dudley kept Lord Robert informed of the view of the Admiralty and vice versa, and in this and other ways, Lord Robert remarked emphatically, his services had been an enormous boon. The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Francis Hopwood, while retaining that post, also became the Hon. General Parade to assist in the work of organizing the blockade department at the Foreign Office. Then Lord Robert got in touch with the War Trade Department which controls the licensing for export of all goods exported from Britain, not merely from the standpoint of the blockade, but from that of the country's internal needs. It also sees that exported goods do not find their way directly or indirectly to Germany and her allies. Lord Robert established friendly relations here and besides took over bodily the War Trade Department's intelligence department which collected all information likely to be useful from the blockade point of view and also such information as to which neutral importers might be trusted and which might not.

The statistical department of the War Trade Department was also taken over, for Lord Robert regarded its work—the collection of data as to various countries' imports and exports, and comparisons with other periods, etc.—as vital to his work. Before this the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office, which sees to the carrying out of the Trading with the Enemy Acts had been taken over by the blockade department. In this connection Lord Robert touched on the fact that Germany's trade organization had also a political purpose—that Germany established her commercial houses in other countries partly with the view of improving the trade of Germany and in the interests of the German trades who established it and partly to extend Germany's political power. The Foreign Trade Department had to find out who were really substantial enemy traders and to place them on the statutory list, which made it a criminal offense for British traders to deal with them, and at the same time to see that British trade did not suffer thereby. Lord Robert thought the highly detailed

work of this department had been well carried out and that the organization set up would be of great importance in the work of reconstruction, and trade organization, regarding which Lord Robert thinks the country ought to be up and doing even amid the present enormous difficulties. Finally the department had to set up its financial section, the broad purpose being the only thing about it that Lord Robert admitted his ability to grasp, was to secure that the London money market should not be made use of by enemy traders for their own purposes. That had been well carried out by Sir Adam Block, in consultation with financial authorities.

The Minister of Blockade then dealt with the various steps that were taken. They had first to consider the question of conditional and absolute contraband. Lord Robert felt with his colleagues that it would be a great mistake to abolish the distinction between conditional and absolute contraband, but all agreed that the distinction for practical purposes had ceased to exist. What they did was to make a list of all contraband articles whether absolute or conditional, and to treat that for the purposes of notice as their contraband list. Since the German Government had taken over practically the management of all trades, they were entitled under the law of contraband to stop all goods, whether conditional or absolute contraband, quite apart from the orders in council. Then there was the Declaration of London, and Lord Robert recounted the well known facts of how the declaration gradually ceased to be a practical instrument and yet hindered them and caused misconceptions as to what they were doing both in Britain and among neutrals. Lord Robert revealed the interesting fact that he and his colleagues tried to abolish it, but found themselves opposed by their allies, and it required prolonged, though friendly negotiations, before the latter were persuaded that the declaration should be withdrawn.

There were matters of machinery, but much more important, in Lord Robert's opinion, was the establishment of the system of rationing. There were two methods of rationing neutrals, voluntary and compulsory. They might obtain the assistance of some body in a neutral country which represented either a particular trade or the whole body of trade and deliver to it such quantity of a commodity as it was agreed, was necessary for home consumption. This body would then see to it that the ration was fairly distributed. It, however, they could not obtain any agreement, the only way of establishing rationing was to do their best to hinder the importation into neutral countries of any quantity of a commodity above the amount required for home needs. Lord Robert showed clearly the complications that were liable to arise, but was able to say that the more harmonious and much more effective method of rationing by agreement had been established with most of the neutral countries with which they had to deal. After a reference to the Danish agreement, which had been of enormous advantage, largely because it had given them a body representing the whole trade of Germany with which they had been able to arrange these questions of rationing, Lord Robert concluded this section of his speech by mentioning the method of assurances arranged with America. It had come into being after an interview with Consul-General Skinner, who pointed out that as things were, the contention that British traders suffered as much as United States traders from the blockade was scarcely correct.

The British trader, he pointed out, could always go to the War Trade Department before he made any arrangement with regard to shipping the goods, and obtain a license. With the license he knew he was all right and could proceed to secure shipping space and to make his financial arrangements. The United States trader was not in this happy position. Hence the system of letters of assurances, by which a trader in America could go to the British authorities there and ask whether a particular ship was likely to meet with difficulty and if not could receive letters of assurance which generally speaking insured that his goods would go through without difficulty. It was a perfectly voluntary system which had smoothed away many difficulties and had enabled them to know what was going on in regard to exports from the United States to neutral countries.

PRESIDENT PROMISES PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sympathy with protests that constitutional rights should not be abridged during the war is contained in a letter sent by President Wilson to a group of men and women who urged him to remind state and Federal officials that the war should not interfere with the rights and liberties of the people. Free speech and press were mentioned specially in the communication to the President signed by Miss Lillian D. Ward of New York, Judge Ben B. Lindsey and others.

The President's reply follows: "The letter signed by yourself and others has, of course, chimed in with my own feelings and sentiments. I do not know what steps it will be practicable to take in the immediate future to safeguard the things which I agree with you in thinking, ought in any circumstances be safeguarded."

EXPOSITION IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
GULFPORT, Miss.—Opening of the Mississippi Centennial Exposition, fixed for Dec. 10, 1917, has been postponed 15 months. The plan now is to make the 1919 centennial a celebration "not only of the one-hundredth anniversary of Mississippi's statehood, but of the triumph of democracy in the world war."

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GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON DRINK TRAFFIC IN BRITAIN

Mr. Lloyd George Defines Attitude Toward Question of Temperance Reform—Drink Traffic an Admitted Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The position of the Government in relation to the drink traffic was clearly defined by Mr. Lloyd George in reply to a deputation representing all shades of temperance thought which lately waited upon him. A summary of the speeches was cabled to this newspaper at the time. Briefly, Mr. Lloyd George's contention is that the Government is endeavoring on the one hand to deal with an admitted menace to the national safety both now and in the future, and on the other hand is endeavoring to carry public opinion with it in every step it takes. While the deputation would probably have acquiesced in the proposition that a government may completely stultify its efforts by going too far ahead of, or acting in defiance of public opinion, there was a clear difference of opinion between Mr. Lloyd George and many members of the deputation as to what public opinion would approve. At the same time Mr. Lloyd George's own conviction of the paramount necessity of dealing with the traffic was left in no doubt.

The various temperance bodies represented at the deputation were the United Kingdom Alliance, the Alliance Metropolitan Council, the National British Women's Temperance Association, the International Order of Good Templars, the Independent Order of Rechabites, and the Strength of Britain Movement. The deputation also included bishops, ministers of all denominations, prominent educationists, trade union secretaries, employers, and social workers in every branch of activity. The views of the prohibitionists were put forward by Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., and the Rev. Stuart Holden. Sir Thomas Whitaker, M. P., although a prohibitionist by conviction, advocated state purchase. Ben Turner presented trade union demand for public control, and memorials supporting the idea of State purchase were put in from Manchester, Liverpool and other large towns.

Mr. Leif Jones, who advocated prohibition on behalf of practically all the fighting temperance organizations, maintained that the measure would be welcomed by the public. It would unite the Nation. State purchase could, by no arrangement of terms, be made acceptable to those of his view, as they maintained that the control of the trade would be made more difficult by nationalization. The Rev. Stuart Holden, who spoke for the Strength of Britain Movement, also demanded prohibition for the duration of the war and during demobilization. He roundly condemned the waste of food, especially sugar, in brewing, and advocated the use of the bonded spirits for munitions purposes as in France. Sir Thomas Whitaker, M. P., speaking as an abstainer and prohibitionist, advocated state purchase, declaring that in doing so he had the support of many vice-presidents in the United Kingdom Alliance. He noted that for 46 years the Liberal Party had failed to secure the passage of any licensing reform measure for England and Wales, while the traffic by the act of 1904 was now in an entrenched position. Until the personal financial interest in the trade was removed, substantial progress was impossible. If the State had the trade in its hand it could prohibit at once. Mr. Ben Turner said the working classes wanted something done straightaway, but was doubtful whether the workers would accept prohibition. Every trade council and congress in the United Kingdom nearly had called for State purchase.

Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, explained what the Government had already done to check the traffic, and touched on the difficulties encountered. Twenty-seven years ago his views corresponded with those of Mr. Leif Jones, but for 27 years nothing had been done except what had been accomplished in this war. It was essential to carry the people through with them in a matter of this kind. Anyone who divided the people, the only force that could carry through any great measure of temperance reform, would be a bad temperance adviser, and such a policy would lead to disaster from the point of view of national interest. In reply to Mr. Leif Jones' query as to why the drink traffic should be compensated, and not the building trade, the Prime Minister replied that after the war the activity of the building trade would be doubled. Did they want that to apply to the liquor trade? If nothing were done now to acquire complete and absolute control over the trade, he believed that when demobilization came there would be an irresistible demand to put the trade back practically where it had been before, and that would be a national disaster. He personally wanted the strong hand of the State to be there instead of a powerful interest which had already beaten them in the past. As to the enthusiastic mass meetings for prohibition, he knew how deceptive these were. To win, the working classes must be with them. Effective temperance reform could be carried by giving the people of each district the opportunity of voting on prohibition. He regretted that in 1915, when there had been a reasonable opportunity of solving the problem with something like general agreement, some temperance reformers had prevented it. He was glad he had not the responsibility for that failure on his conscience.

They had heard some threats that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Exclusive News

Khanikin

Town near the Persian border where the Russian and British forces, pursuing the retreating Turks, effect a junction

ALLIES DEFEAT THE TURKS ON SEVERAL FRONTS

Ottoman Troops Driven Out of Khanikin—Detachment Retiring Before the British

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—The report made by the British War Office on March 31, show that considerable difficulties confronted both British and Russians in their converging movement on Khanikin, in which it was hoped to cut off the main Turkish forces in their retreat from the Persian plateau. This has not been found possible to do, up to the time of writing, though the British communiqué claims that severe losses have been inflicted on the Turks, in spite of strenuous resistance, while a considerable number of prisoners with quantities of foodstuffs and supplies have been taken. Besides the stout resistance offered by the Turks, the British have been hampered by the number of small canals and rivers which have had to be bridged, while the Russians have been held up by snow, described in a communiqué as being often as high as a man on horseback, the passages cut through which were filled up again by furious snowstorms, and the formidable obstacle of the Paitak Pass. This pass was, however, forced by the Russians, or abandoned by the Turks, as the Russian communiqué of April 6 reports that their cavalry detachment pursuing the enemy, occupied both Kasr-i-Shirin and Khanikin, and were engaged in a battle at Dekke for the crossing of the Diah, while a sotnia or detachment of Cossacks had been dispatched to join hands with the British.

The British communiqué of the same date reports that British and Russian advanced detachments established touch on April 2 on the left bank of the Diah River, probably near Kizil-Robot. The meaning of this is that the Turks are now driven out of Persia,—with the exception of a detachment whose retreat was cut off from Sihna to Kermanshah and which took to the hills, and they are retiring before the British, on Kizil-Robot, making for Mosul by the great trade route, which runs from Bagdad through those two towns to the Black Sea.

It will be remembered that Bagdad is the last remaining center of commerce in the great Mesopotamian plain, and that from the center starts the great trade route through Persia to India. This road runs east by north to Khanikin, which is about 100 miles measured direct, from Bagdad, first west of the Diah River which it crosses at Buhba, and touches at Shahraba, and Kizil Robot. Thence it proceeds to Khanikin, the last town of importance under Turkish rule, for between Khanikin and Kasr-i-Shirin comes the Persian border. It is immediately beyond Khanikin that the barrier of the Median range rises tier on tier through which a tributary of the Diah cuts its way to the plain, forming the difficult defile of Paitak en route.

The Russians driving the Turks before them have descended by the direct route to Khanikin, whence their main force has deviated in an attempt to cut off the enemy in their retreat before the British on Kizil Robot.

The earlier British dispatch, March 31, mentions two other expeditions from Bagdad. By the one the rich and productive areas of India, and Deltawa have been occupied. These are situated about 35 miles north of Bagdad. On the latter place, a converging attack which was made by the Turks from the Shatt el Adhaim River, which joins the Tigris about 50 miles north of Bagdad, and Delt Abbas about 60 miles northeast of Bagdad, failed. These enemy forces are the remnants of those defeated at Kut, reinforced by fresh units.

The third expedition was to Feleja

on the Tigris, 36 miles due west of Bagdad. It was occupied with little opposition on March 19, the enemy retreating to Hit, about 60 miles upstream. To sum up, the British now firmly possess Bagdad, where they were welcomed by the inhabitants, as an advanced base, they are in possession of a ring of posts covering it at a distance of from 40 to 100 miles, they are in touch with the Russians, who are endeavoring to cut off the Turks now driven out of Persia, where German and Turkish prestige and influence has been finally ousted and replaced by that of the Allies. These successes, together with General Murray's advance into Palestine from the Sinai Peninsula, and the Russians on the Trebizond-Erzurum-Lake Van line, altogether make up a most uncomfortable and discouraging situation for both the Turks and their allies, the Central Empires.

NEW DISTRIBUTION OF FRENCH COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The French Cabinet has decided to give effect in the near future to a new scheme for the distribution of the coal supply which has been drawn up by M. Loucheur, Undersecretary of State for Munitions, and which has become necessary in view of the fact that whereas the normal monthly consumption of coal in France is 3,500,000 tons, only 3,200,000 tons are available. There is a monthly deficit, therefore, of 300,000 tons, and although the national output is being increased by means of the exploitation of the lignite mines of the south, and the reinforcement of the colliery hands available, this deficit is not expected to be made good altogether, especially as the Government is anxious to accumulate a large reserve with which to face the coming winter.

Under the new scheme France is to be divided into three main zones. The first will be composed of the southern departments south of a line drawn from Bayonne to the Jura via Dijon, and the district thus established will be supplied exclusively from the coal mines of the south and center, while imported coal will no longer be landed at Marseilles. The second zone will comprise the departments of the east, including Paris and the war zone, and its western boundary will be determined by a line from Rouen to the frontier of the southern district below Limoges. This region will be supplied by those mines in the north and in the Pas-de-Calais that are not in the hands of the enemy. The third zone, that bordered by the channel and the Atlantic, will be supplied entirely by imported coal.

It is calculated that by this means the difficulties of internal transportation will be reduced to a minimum, and that in consequence delays due to the congestion of traffic will be avoided, together with such anomalies as the closing of the gas works at Châlons-sur-Marne, and lighting restrictions in the streets of Bordeaux. It is also hoped that large factories, such as the Creusot works, which previously obtained their coal from Rouen and Bordeaux, will be supplied more rapidly from the collieries in their neighborhood.

A further important consequence of the new scheme will be that the State will now become the sole vendor of coal, which will become its property before it leaves the mine, and as soon as it is landed in France. This again will render possible an equitable distribution of supplies, while there will be one fixed price for the various qualities. Arrangements have been already made for the establishment of a department for the purpose of supervising the work of distribution. It will be directed by M. Violette, Minister of Supplies, and will concern itself in the first place with the supply for railways and factories, and then with that for the administration of the eastern zone which is the most important, since it adjoins the front. The task of supplying the civil population has, perforce, to be regarded as of secondary importance, and in this connection the issue of coal tickets is expected shortly.

PROHIBITION FOR WAR URGED IN NEW YORK

Anti-Saloon League Expects Extra Session of Legislature if Option Bill Is Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Emergency prohibition during the war and for a year thereafter until conditions become normal, with a referendum or plebiscite to determine whether the liquor traffic shall be permitted to return at all, is the program that will be pushed by the Anti-Saloon League in case the present State Legislature adjourns without passing the Hill-Wheeler City Local Option Bill, according to William O. H. Anderson, superintendent.

"There is nothing unreasonable in such a program," says Mr. Anderson. "This is shown by the fact that the province of Ontario, New York's neighbor to the north, is at this moment operating under this sort of a provision. The State Legislature has complete authority under the police power to pass a prohibition statute not only as a war measure, but even in the absence of emergency conditions."

"That Governor Whitman will call a special session in case the bill is not passed is certain. The Anti-Saloon League has within the past two weeks sent two communications to every pastor in the State urging action for national emergency war prohibition, proposing that communications be sent to the President, both United States senators and the congressmen."

PRIZES FOR BEST FT. WORTH GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. WORTH, Tex.—A city-wide vegetable garden contest has been arranged by the Ft. Worth Park League as a means of stimulating interest in home gardens, with a view to increasing the food production. Every year, heretofore, for some years the Ft. Worth Park League has arranged a flower growing contest in which prizes have been awarded for the most beautiful lawns and flower gardens.

The flower contest will be abandoned this year and all the energies of the league will be devoted to its vegetable garden contest. In the contest the city is divided into eight districts and in each district there are two prizes for the best gardens on vacant lots and six prizes for the best gardens in back yards.

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HONOLULU HAS COUNCIL ON THE FOOD QUESTION

Necessity Shown of Systematizing Labor—Experiment Station and Traveling Experts to Give Advice Recommended

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A tremendous interest in garden production is being shown by the school children of Honolulu, now that the call has gone forth to exert every effort toward conserving the food supply of the territory. Representatives of the Army, United States Agricultural Experiment station, Department of Public Instruction, Planters Association and Chamber of Commerce met recently with the judges of the school garden contest conducted by the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and discussed questions of arousing active interest in promoting agriculture to make Hawaii self-supporting in foodstuff production. The pupils in the Honolulu schools already have begun, or are ready to begin, school gardening on an extensive scale.

Maj. C. S. Lincoln, U. S. A., who is actively interested in the problems of foodstuff production in Hawaii, impressed upon the gardening experts the necessity of getting additional lands for gardening, of systematizing labor and of making Hawaii more productive in fats, mentioning especially the increasing of dairy herds, beef supply and hogs.

J. M. Westgate, director in charge of the United States Agricultural Experiment station, talked along the lines of developing the territorial marketing division, and of making expert advice and assistance available to the gardeners, those who are growing either on a large or a small scale. He also gave considerable information on the possibility of increasing foodstuffs now only scantily raised.

Opinion during the meeting crystallized into statements that the problem of feeding Hawaii with home-grown products demands a centralized organization in which such factors as the Army, the United States Experiment station, the planters, the territorial land department, the schools, the commercial bodies, shall have representation.

Another conclusion reached was that the experiment station or some other agency should have a fund for the employment of traveling experts to go about from town to town giving practical advice to farmers.

MAUNDY THURSDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The usual distribution of the King's bounty took place on Maundy Thursday, as the Thursday preceding Easter is called. For a thousand years this ancient custom has survived. Year after year the bounty is distributed to deserving men and women amounting to the total number of years of the King's age. The custom originated in the practice of washing the feet of 12 beggars on Maundy Thursday, but this usage has not been observed in England since the time of James II. At one time the King's bounty was distributed by the lord high almoner in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, but it is now given during a special service in Westminster Abbey. A sign of the times was seen in the fact that this year £1 bank notes took the place of the customary gold pieces in the Maundy money.



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CHICAGO CHECKS GERMAN PLOT IN PICTURE FILMS

Production Thought to Be Designed to Discredit Britons—Refused License to Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An elaborate piece of German propaganda designed to antagonize Americans against the British, appears to have been checked here on Monday when the motion picture film, "The Spirit of '76," was refused a permit to show. It was to have been exhibited last night, and much money had been spent in advertising it. Both Government and city officials joined in suppressing the picture.

The film, it is reported, has all the earmarks of German propaganda. One of the officials concerned told a representative of this bureau that its exhibition would have created hatred against the British. It pictured the British as cruel and inhuman and as committing acts of wantonness in war. For 16,000 feet the film, so this official said, seemed to have no other reason than showing the British in a bad light.

When informed of the nature of the film federal and city officials agreed that it was impossible to allow the picture to be shown with the Government proclamation behind them. One practical question they found themselves asking was, how can we get recruits for the army if we send out a picture showing the British as the most undesirable people in the world?

A. Robert Goldstein of California, said to have been connected at one time with the D. W. Griffith organization, is announced as the author of the production. The agreement of the people handling it here, it is reported, was simply that they claimed to be above censorship.

CHILE RECEIVES SPAIN'S ENVOY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Manuel Garcia Jose, new Minister of Spain to Chile, was recently received officially by President Sanfuentes.

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COLLEGE MEN
GETTING IN LINE
FOR PROHIBITION

Harvard and Yale Agitations on the Subject Tending to Promote General Sentiment in Favor of "Dry" Country

Of the many changes which the entrance of the United States into the world war bids fair to effect not the least important, because of its influence and its suddenness, is the rapidly shifting attitude of college graduates and undergraduates toward the question of prohibition. The fact that the Harvard Crimson today editorially calls for war prohibition as a "law of necessity" and that former President William H. Taft and prominent Yale men are leading a movement for the suppression of the use of intoxicants at commencement class reunions brings the position of college men on temperance before the public in a new light.

It has been, as was recently pointed out by a prominent college graduate, practically impossible in a majority of colleges and universities in the United States to discuss prohibition and personal temperance in any other than in a humorous vein. Fortunately, not all college men and all colleges have assumed the attitude of indifference or of implicitly countenancing the use of intoxicants, but in a large measure many college men have violated one fundamental of their higher education, namely, that an opinion must be formed from conclusions drawn from a careful analysis of the evidence to be presented on both sides of the question under consideration, and this they have not applied to the prohibition question.

College men have been slowly reaching the position where they recognize that the presence and use of intoxicants are not prerequisites to a successful celebration of those who have been publicly admitted "to the fellowship of educated men."

In too many college circles, it is felt, temperance has been held up as popular, as a desirable side issue to the business of securing an education, as an indulgence which every student might practice without experiencing the ill effects of the use of liquor, as if an education would protect one youth from a demoralization which the less fortunate one must undergo.

Not infrequently college prohibitionists say, the proverbial attitude toward the use of intoxicants has been carried to such an extent that the student who practiced total abstinence found that his position was not made any easier by his classmates. To what extent the alumni have contributed to the perpetuation of an unfavorable attitude toward temperance and prohibition within the college they say it would be difficult to determine, but a glance at the notices mailed to members by class officers announcing class functions or reunions indicates unmistakably the continuation of that attitude after graduation and the filtration of the idea into undergraduate channels.

Following the action of the Yale seniors in abolishing intoxicants at class dinners and reunions, former President Taft and other Yale alumni have sent appeals to the 21,530 Yale graduates asking their support in a movement to eliminate liquor at the class reunions in June. Patriotic motives are said to be back of the appeal which is expected to do its "bit" in influencing public opinion in favor of prohibition during the war.

In its editorial for war prohibition today the Harvard Crimson takes a stand diametrically opposite to the position it has held as the undergraduate paper in the past. The editorial states that the United States takes the fertility of its soil every year at the rate of 6,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs "which go into the production of forms of alcohol which have no social or economic value. That is enough, our economists have shown, at a low estimate, to provide sustenance for 7,000,000 men for a year.

"The essential truth in understanding such a staggering total is that we have in the abundance of our riches allowed the diverting of a tremendous share of our annual production for purposes which can in no manner be regarded as of primary or secondary human value. Such wastage might well be allowed in times of peace, when all men as a matter of course waste their time and their strength. It cannot to the least degree be allowed in time of war, when our utmost strength is called upon that we as a brave nation may achieve triumph.

Those 6,000,000,000 annual pounds represent nourishment for all the fighting forces of Russia. Given to Germany they would render England's long and arduous blockade a failure. Given to England, they would cause the shipping shortage to become a forgotten terror. They may mean the difference between sufficiency and want. They may mean to our cause the difference between justification and defeat.

"There is no time to argue concerning the defiled and immortal right of men to get drunk when they want. There is no time to rant about the freedom of the individual; for to sentimentalize is to weaken. We are not fighting philosophers, demagogues or poets. We are fighting a nation which allows no waste. We can allow no waste. We must have war prohibition. There can be in no wise question upon that."

SCHOOL CADET DRILLS

Prize drills of the various Boston and suburban high school cadets will take place in Mechanics Building on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in charge of Lieut. Col. George H. Ben-

yon. Tomorrow the cadet companies of the suburban high schools, which include South Boston, East Boston, West Roxbury, Brighton, Charlestown and Hyde Park, will compete at 2 p. m. for the prize banners. These companies make up the fourth regiment of the Boston School Cadets. Thursday the first and third regiments, composed of English High School pupils, will hold their annual prize drill at 12:30 p. m. Boston Latin School pupils making the second regiment will drill Friday at 2 p. m. The annual street parade and field day of the four Boston School Cadet regiments will be held May 29.

PEACE COUNCIL
HEAD TRIED TO
SEE PRESIDENT

Attempt Made to Get Mr. Wilson's Favor for Schemes Is Testimony in Rintelen Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An audience with President Wilson was sought by former Representative Frank Buchanan, head of labor's national peace council, in an attempt to secure the President's favor for the council's plans, according to testimony in the trial of Buchanan, Capt. Franz von Rintelen and six others for alleged instigation of munition plant strikes.

It is evident that the defense of five of the men will be that they were unaware that the council was backed by German money.

Telegrams reporting progress in strikes in munition plants and showing the efforts of the founders of Labor's National Peace Council to get that organization started were read into the record.

The messages, as the addresses and signatures show, passed mostly between David Lamar, former Representative Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler, Henry B. Martin and Herman Schulteis, all defendants. In some instances assumed names were signed.

A number of telegrams passed between Buchanan at Atlantic City and other defendants regarding the impossibility of enlisting the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for calling a national labor congress, "which makes it most difficult to succeed," Buchanan wired his alleged confederates.

ROOT COMMISSION TO
GO TO VLADIVOSTOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is understood that the Root commission will leave the United States in about a week, sailing from a Pacific port for Yokohama and going thence to Vladivostok, where a special train will be waiting to convey the commission to Petrograd. It is estimated that the journey will require 35 days.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Maj. Norman F. Ramsey, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits to Alton, Ill., on official business.

Col. William C. Langfitt, corps of engineers, is relieved from further duty in the southern department and will proceed to Chicago.

Maj. Sherwood A. Cheney, corps of engineers, will report to the commanding general, southern department.

Maj. Wallace De Witt, now on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, is relieved from further duty in the southern department.

First Lieut. Roy H. Coles, signal corps, is relieved from duty in the southern department and will proceed to Washington.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, infantry, is relieved from further duty with the signal corps.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gilmore, Jr., coast artillery corps, will proceed to Washington.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, coast artillery corps, will repair to Washington for temporary duty.

The following named officers of the signal officers reserve corps are assigned to active duty: Maj. Nugent H. Slaughter, Capt. Thomas I. King, Capt. Thomas D. Bowman, John A. Klock, First Lieut. Charles Murphy, Carrol O. Bickelhaupt, Adolf J. Decker, George H. Smith, Alexander M. Lindsay, Jr., Frederick W. Olmstead, George P. Buss and James E. Hague.

Capt. Joseph M. Harris, Philippine scouts, is assigned to active duty, to take effect May 5.

Lieut.-Col. T. Bentley Mott, United States Army, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Frederick G. Kelland, 16th Infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

FRENCH EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

At the Public Library in Boston an exhibit has been prepared for the people of Boston and visitors, comprising autograph letters, pictures and photographs of the Marquis de Lafayette, Rochambeau, Count d'Estaing and other French soldiers and sailors who came to the colonies from France during the war of the Revolution. There are exhibits, too, which have to do with General Lafayette's visits to Boston in 1824 and 1825. In addition there are exhibits from the present French army and from the various "fronts" in Europe.

MR. OSBORNE TO SPEAK

Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing and active in prison reform, will speak on "Christianity and the Prison" at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul this evening for the archdiocese of Boston. The public generally is invited.

NEW ENGLAND IS
AHEAD IN NAVAL
RESERVE WORK

Lieutenant Stewart of Bureau of Navigation Compliments Work of Commander Mitchell, Enrollment Officer at Navy Yard

New England is far ahead of any other section of the United States in all matters pertaining to the Naval Reserve, according to Lieut. George V. Stewart of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, who is at the Charlestown Navy Yard today as part of a study he is making of the Naval Reserve situation in the whole country. New England leads not only in number of enrollments in the Naval Reserve, but also in the number assigned to duty and in the way the whole matter has been handled, Lieutenant Stewart said today.

"New England is so far ahead of other sections of the country," he said, "there is no comparison." Lieutenant Stewart commended highly the work of Commander George G. Mitchell, enrollment officer at the navy yard, and was particularly struck with the clerical force in the enrollment office and the many office forms for handling Naval Reserve routine designed by Commander Mitchell.

Men are now wanted in New England only for Class 2 of the reserve, Lieutenant Stewart said. One reason for this is that already more Class 4 men have been enrolled than can be assigned for active duty, but the principal reason is that Class 2 seamen will be needed for the fleet of wooden ships soon to be built by the Government and also for service on the German and Austrian ships recently seized and now in process of repair.

Radio operators, mechanics and aviators are still needed in the reserve, and more cooks can be used in Class 4. So far, 130 cooks have been enrolled in Class 4, due to the efforts of Chief Commissary Stewart J. F. Doyle, who has recruited cooks from fishing schooners, lumber camps and other places. Lieutenant Stewart said he will recommend that Stewart Doyle be transferred, because of the ability he has shown, to New York City.

Bluejackets from the Charlestown Navy Yard are to act as a guard of honor for the French envoys due to arrive in Boston Saturday, and Lieut. C. B. Mayo, acting executive officer on board the battleship Georgia, is busy today drilling the men so that they may make a good impression on the French visitors and on the people of Massachusetts. The bluejackets chosen for this guard of honor are from the U. S. Georgia and the U. S. Virginia and are Greater Boston boys who have been recruited in the past few weeks.

The reason for choosing recruits is to show the French visitors how quickly the United States can train its citizens into efficient bluejackets. The guard of honor from the navy yard will consist of a battalion of several companies and will probably contain considerably more than 1000 men. Recruits from Commonwealth Pier are also to march in the parade when Marshal Joffre arrives in Boston, and they are using the D Street Playground in South Boston as a drill ground.

Marshal Joffre Fund

Boston Already Has Contributed \$50,000 to the \$150,000 Desired

Money for the Marshal Joffre fund of \$150,000 for French orphans, which it is hoped to present to Marshal Joffre when the French mission arrives in Boston, is coming in fast, according to members of the Boston committee in charge. So far, Boston has contributed about \$50,000, with many people yet to be heard from, and no returns included from other New England cities and towns. The present plans are for Miss Mary Curley, the eight-year-old daughter of Mayor Curley of Boston, to present the money in the form of a check in a gold box to Marshal Joffre at the public reception to be given the French envoys on Braves Field Sunday.

Attleboro wants the members of the French mission to pay the city at least a short visit on the way from New York to Boston. A telegram has been sent by Mayor Harold E. Sweet of Attleboro to Assistant Secretary of State William M. Phillips. Advice as to decorating public and private buildings in Boston during the stay of the French mission is offered by a committee, headed by Walter H. Kilham of Brookline, appointed by the Boston Society of Architects. Citizens are urged to make as free use as possible of the French flag, not only in compliment to the distinguished guests, but because the broad bands of the Tricolor are a marvelously effective decoration.

French Officers Guests

Members of Boston City Club Hold Reception and Dinner

Members of the Boston City Club gave a dinner and reception Monday night in honor of the six French officers detailed to Harvard. James J. Storrow, president of the club, aroused great enthusiasm when he said, "France stood by us in a critical period of our career, and we are going to stand by her now." Maj. P. J. L. Azan said that the present war is one not of peoples but of systems. Others of the French officers spoke.

"The mission of the United States flag will never be finished until it floats over the palace at Berlin," said W. E. L. Dillaway, speaking Monday night at the thirty-fourth annual

meeting of the Old Hawes Schoolboys Association.

Present day schoolboys at M. I. T. are urged to prepare to do their part by Major Cole, head of the department of military science at the institute, in a statement recently issued. The Winchendon Town Hall was filled at a patriotic meeting Saturday night. Speeches were made by H. A. Morang of Montreal, P. Q., former State Senator Levi Greenwood and Corporal Hannigan of the First Corps of Cadets.

Garden Work Progresses

Cambridge Committee Plans for Plot for Every Family

A garden for every family is the avowed object of the Cambridge Committee on Public Safety and a corps of workers are now busy listing every tract of land and vacant lot in that city. Contractors and city workmen are working overtime to get all the land plowed, and rapid progress is being made. Persons having no land of their own may secure a plot by applying for it at the old Council chamber in the Cambridge City Hall. An expert has been secured to oversee all the gardening work done.

Lexington people are signing contracts today assuring them of potatoes at \$1.70 a bushel next fall. The Lexington Public Safety Committee is overseeing the work of getting consumers and farmers to sign these contracts and is thereby assuring the producer of a profitable market for his potatoes in the fall.

Mayor Curley of Boston has written to President Wilson advocating an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 by Congress for food production and the conscription of aliens for farm work.

Plattsburg Training Camp

About one-half of the men recommended for the Plattsburg (N. Y.) reserve officers training camp from New England will receive notifications when to report by Thursday. One group is to report at Plattsburg on Saturday and another on Monday. More than 4000 men were recommended from New England, and only about 2000 of them will be sent to the camp. The rest of New England's quota of 2500 will be taken up by men already holding reserve officers' commissions and by National Guardsmen. Mayor Curley has written a letter to Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell protesting against appointing men to the New England camp whose homes are in other sections of the country. Some of the men recommended from New England gave their residences as in some other state.

Women Offer Services

The services of women stenographers and typists in compiling the selective draft lists has been offered Governor McCall by the Massachusetts Branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness. Mrs. I. Tucker, Burr has been appointed chairman of the committee for quick mobilization of the society's clerical forces, and expects to have a complete list of women who will volunteer their services in this connection ready by Wednesday to offer Charles K. Gettemy, head of the bureau of statistics.

Plans for Enrolling

To conduct the enrolling of men eligible to be drawn through the selective draft, several of the regular election precinct officers of the city of Boston came to City Hall Annex yesterday and registered as being ready to give their services for the work of enrollment free of charge. It is believed by the election commissioners that nearly every one of the 223 voting places in the city will be used for the work when the day comes.

PONY EXPRESSES REFUSED

NEWTON, Mass.—After hearing several prohibition advocates, last night the Board of Aldermen unanimously voted to refuse all applications for "pony express" licenses to transport liquor into this city. The aldermen also passed resolutions calling upon Congress to enact the necessary legislation for nation-wide prohibition in the United States during the period of the war. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to President Wilson, Senator Henry C. Lodge, Senator John W. Weeks, and Congressman William H. Carter.

BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY

The Boston Marine Society held its semi-annual meeting today in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The sum of \$500 was appropriated for disbursement among the 86 beneficiaries of the society during the ensuing quarter. Capt. Arthur W. McNeill was elected to marine membership, and the following elected to honorary membership: Daniel McKay of Provincetown, Frank E. Perley of Topsfield, Frank B. McQuesten of Marblehead, Stephen R. Jones of Brockton, Nathaniel J. Doane of Wakefield and Harry G. Deering of Bath.

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL

For the purpose of being used as an employment office by the United States Government, the Boston City Council yesterday approved Mayor Curley's proposal to lease the first floor of the old Franklin School House near Dover Street for \$1 a month. Council also voted to approve an order of Councilman Attridge requesting the Park and Recreation Commission to report whether there is still a site available on Blossom Street, West End, for a municipal building.

HARVARD MAN DECORATED

William de Ford Bigelow, Harvard '00, of Cohasset and Boston, a member of Section 4 of the American Field Ambulance, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. The citation states that his car, while running through a most dangerous zone, was hit and badly damaged by shell fragments during the German attacks around Verdun.

CENSORSHIP ON
OFFICIAL NEWS
DRAWN TIGHT

State Department Employees to Be Instantly Discharged if They Give Press Any Information on Policies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing followed up his new iron hand censorship today by announcing that he will summarily dismiss any employee of the department who gives the press any information upon which criticism of governmental policies may be based. Any department employee who dares personally to criticize any policy also will be dismissed immediately.

While claiming that his action was taken in an effort to help the press get the news, Mr. Lansing made known his determination to dismiss any employee violating the new orders. The secretary faced a large group of correspondents, who protested against his order prohibiting anyone in the department except himself and his official press bureau from talking to newspaper men. The dissatisfaction at the department's policy was thoroughly aired. Mr. Lansing listened blandly, saying that he welcomed criticism and repeating his assertion that his object was to open news channels.

It was pointed out that while opening one channel, which he personally controlled, he had closed others providing easy means of suppressing all news of the country's international relations except that which it pleases him to make known.

The correspondents told him that it was evident he did not trust his subordinates and that he evidently did not have confidence in the newspaper men writing of international affairs. The secretary has made no secret of lack of confidence in some newspaper men here. His statements today made it clear that he does not trust the judgment of department subordinates in matters of publicity.

Mr. Lansing's only answer to the charge that he was establishing an iron system of suppression was that, in his opinion, it was quite the contrary; that he welcomed criticism and would see that all proper announcements were made to the press. There was no effort to conceal the fact that he had made himself the absolute dictator of news of the relations of this country and all foreign nations. He denied that he was paving the way for secret diplomacy, but his statements all showed clearly that machinery for the maintenance of such secrets has been completed.

BILL RELATIVE
TO THE ELEVATED
FINANCES FAVORED

Senate Committee on Ways and Means Would Strike Out Three Sections of Measure

The Massachusetts Senate Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the bill relative to the finances of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The committee has recommended that the bill be amended by striking out sections 6, 20 and 21. Section 6 provides that the Boston Transit Commission may, with the consent of the company, make such alterations, additions and improvements in the property, after its conveyance to the Commonwealth, as the commission may deem necessary or advisable. It also states that the cost of such alterations, additions or improvements shall be added to the price paid by the Commonwealth for the property conveyed under this act in determining the annual rental thereafter to be paid by the company. The cost would be defrayed by the issue of bonds of the Commonwealth in the same manner as in the case of the purchase price.

Section 20 appropriates \$15,000 to be used by the State Public Service Commission for further investigating the affairs of the company and for a study of the needs of the metropolitan district for additional rapid transit facilities.

Section 21 appropriates \$5000 to be used by the Boston Transit Commission for an investigation as to additional rapid transit facilities.

The Senate Committee on Ways and Means reports "ought to pass" on the following bills:

Recommitted bill granting preference to citizens for employment in the construction of public works. The first report of the committee on the bill was "ought not to pass."

Bill to increase the salary of the chairman of the Board of Parole from \$1200 to \$1600.

Resolve directing the director of the Bureau of Statistics to collect data regarding age pensions.

Bill making appropriations for the compensation and expenses of the Minimum Wage Commission.

Bill making the Board of Parole of the Massachusetts Bureau of Prisons an advisory board of pardons.

Bill authorizing the Highway Commission to construct ditches and drains.

The committee on conference on the bill to authorize The Second Society of Universalists in the town of Boston to hold additional property reports that the committee is unable to agree.

The joint Committee on Ways and Means reports "reference to the next General Court" on the petition that a committee on financial planning be established; on the message of the Governor transmitting the report of the Commission on the High Cost of

Living, summarizing its findings; special report of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency on the administration of State revenues and loans, and on the special report of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency on budget procedure.

BRITISH ENVOYS
HONORED GUESTS
OF THE SENATE

(Continued from page one)

Vice-President Marshall to the British party at the Capitol included the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, M. P., the Hon. Thomas White, Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, Maj. H. H. Spender-Clay, Rear Admiral R. S. de Chair, Fleet Paymaster V. A. Crawford, Cecil J. Dornier, Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, Senators Gallinger, Lodge, Knox, Martin, Smith of Maryland, Overman, Simmons, Swanson, Chamberlain, Saulsbury and the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall.

It is possible, in view of the near approach of the conclusion of the conferences between the British mission and United States Administration officials, to say that the conferences have far exceeded the expectations of each side. This statement comes from the inner circle of the British mission. The Christian Science Monitor is able to say, also, that the same feeling prevails among Government officers.

The constant meetings and conferences have gone even beyond the mere agreements and business arrangements. Friendships have been formed and ties established that both sides consider most important in the future of the two great nations.

But aside from sentimental matters, the conferences, it is explained, probably will be completed in two days, and all arrangements and understandings about food shipments will be completed. As to whether any statement will be given out concerning the amount of food the United States is to furnish the Allies this year, it is not possible now to announce.

NATIONAL GUARD
PAY BILL INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the pay of officers and enlisted men in the National Guard, while in United States service, shall be the same as that of the officers and enlisted men in the regular army, is the aim of a measure introduced by Representative Gallivan.

A second bill, introduced by Mr. Gallivan for the relief of the officers of the guard, provides that an officer be relieved of his accountability and responsibility to the Government for any military property not exceeding in amount \$1000, and that, if through no fault of his own he has incurred this accountability and is unable to relieve himself, he be relieved from the responsibility at his own request after setting forth under oath reasons for his inability to settle the obligation.

GOVERNMENT
MAY BUY SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Dillon which provides that the Secretary of Agriculture be given power and authorized to purchase wheat, corn and potatoes for seed purposes for the crop season of 1917, at present market prices, and shall enter into contracts with growers and producers of wheat, corn and potatoes to furnish such seed upon condition that the producer or grower shall repay or return to the Secretary of Agriculture a like number of bushels when the crop is harvested. The bill also provides that \$10,000,000 be appropriated out of the Treasury for carrying out the provisions of the act.



A women's tailored dress of linen embroidered with darned work. (The embroidery alone cost \$7.) The dress is \$25.

Other new lingerie dresses for women in dozens of styles—linen, linen eponge, English voile, gingham, gingham combined with pongee, pongee, net and Chinese crepe. Large well-planned groups of \$12.50, \$15, \$18.50 and \$25.

Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

ENEMY SHIPS
TO BE SEIZED
FOR COMMERCE

Both Houses of Congress Have Approved Measure Providing War-Emergency Right—Bill Is Ready for the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By an overwhelming majority, the House late on Monday passed the ship-seizure bill, which authorizes the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of vessels of any nation with which the United States may be at war. Only one dissenting vote was cast, that by Representative Mondell of Arizona.

By a special rule passed on Saturday, the bill was taken up the first thing on Monday morning, after three bridge bills had been stricken from the unanimous consent calendar to make way for strictly war-program measures. The bill passed by the House is the one passed by the Senate a short time ago, after the original House bill had been superseded by the present one. After enrollment and signing by Speaker Clark, the bill requires only the President's signature to become a law.

An estimate supplied the House by the Department of Commerce is that the tonnage of German and Austrian vessels in American ports is \$62,513. The department says there are 91 German and 14 Austrian vessels in United States ports, all of which may be operated, leased, chartered and equipped in any service of the United States in any commerce, foreign or coastwise, through the United States Shipping Board or other agency of the Government as soon as the bill passed by the House yesterday becomes a law.

POLISH WOMEN IN WAR WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two hundred and fifty prominent Polish-American women from Atlantic seaboard states met here at the call of Mrs. Helena Paderewski, wife of the noted pianist, and organized the Helena Paderewski Charitable Society, which will raise funds for the erection of a home at Warsaw for the women victims of the German invasion of Poland. The organization also will serve the Polish and Polish-American soldiers of the United States Army.

CHILDREN TO BE GUESTS

Children belonging to the Junior Good Citizens Association who were engaged in cleaning up the back yards last Saturday in connection with the clean-up campaign will be the guests of the Boston Clean-Up Committee at an entertainment to be given in Tremont Temple on Saturday afternoon, May 12, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

CIGARETTE USE DECREASES

At the meeting of the Central Women's Christian Temperance Union yesterday, Headmaster George E. Murphy of the Hugh O'Brien School told members that Roxbury schoolboys, as a whole, no longer smoke cigarettes and that 500 school girls have started a campaign against cigarette smoking.

CREW INSURANCE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Interstate Commerce Committee today reported favorably a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to force shipowners to provide insurance for their crews against war risks, including loss of life, injury, or capture by an enemy.

PROHIBITION INDORSED

The Woman's Baptist Social Union at its one hundred and eighty-third regular meeting in the vestry of the Park Street Church yesterday resolved that the United States should immediately adopt war prohibition.

Filene's
Linen dresses have come back
WHY? Because they are new. Variety continues to be the spice of life. The best designers, the most skillful workers are working on linen and other lingerie dresses. It is interesting, is it not, that the famous dressmakers of Paris consider a lingerie dress worth as much as silk ones, because, they say, the same thought is necessary for both, and thought is really the costly part of the transaction.

PHILADELPHIA BEDECKED TO GREET MISSION

French Delegates Will Be Welcomed and Feted Tomorrow—Visit to Independence Hall Is Part of Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Arrangements for the reception here of the French commission have been changed somewhat, Pennsylvania officials announcing that, owing to a desire of the party to remain at Ellingham over night, the train would not leave that place until nine o'clock this morning.

The party will arrive in this city, unless there are other delays, at nine o'clock Wednesday morning. The reception on Franklin Field and the banquet at the Bellevue Stratford have been postponed and may not take place at all.

They were to have arrived late this afternoon, be received by the Mayor and the city troop, the organization which escorted Lafayette, and to proceed to the university and to Franklin Field, where thousands expected to meet them. The visitors were to hold a reception at the residence of Edward T. Stotesbury for the French Society and French descendants, and at night they were to be dined at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel as guests of the city.

Wednesday they will be driven through the center of the city to Independence Hall, where they will be brief ceremonies. There will be time for a passing view of old Congress Hall and of Carpenter's Hall, of the Betsy Ross flaghouse, and of the tomb of Franklin. There will follow a drive through the park, stopping at Penn's house, where the school children will be assembled in force. The Washington and the Joan of Arc statues are on the route. Luncheon at the country residence of Joseph E. Widener will bring the visit to a close.

Philadelphia is brilliant with flags and alive with patriotism. The suburbs will send their populations to this city on Wednesday morning.

New York Program
Elaborate Ceremonies to Mark Visit of Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — This city is fast completing its plans for the reception of the French commissioners, who will arrive here Wednesday. Arriving in New Jersey on a special train, Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, Vice-Admiral Chocheprat and Marquis de Chambrun will be taken to the Battery on a torpedo boat destroyer, whence they will be escorted to City Hall by mounted police and a National Guard detachment.

The Mayor and the citizens' reception committee appointed by the Mayor will receive the guests at City Hall. After this reception the party will ride in motor cars up Fifth Avenue and on Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, passing through several courts of honor now being erected, chief of which will be in front of the Public Library, between Forty-second and Fortieth streets. At Grant's Tomb Marshal Joffre will leave a wreath.

Thursday morning Marshal Joffre will unveil a Lafayette Memorial at the entrance to Prospect Park in Brooklyn. Thursday noon the party will be guests at a luncheon given by the Merchants Association at Hotel Astor. Thursday afternoon President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University will confer degrees upon Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani.

In the evening French residents will give a reception at the Public Library. On Friday Marshal Joffre will go to West Point. In the evening there will be a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of both the French and British commissioners, since the British party is expected to arrive in the city some time Friday. The Chamber of Commerce will give a luncheon for the commissioners on Saturday.

The more prominent squares of the city are being specially decorated and wreaths will be placed on the statues of Washington and Lafayette in Union Square. The police are taking the proper precautions to avoid any interruptions to the program.

The degree to be bestowed by Columbia University on M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre of the French Commission this week, as part of the city's official program for the reception of the British and French commissions, will be conferred "for their personal services to the cause of civilization and free government, and in recognition of the heroic part played by the people of France in the war."

Those conferred upon Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon will be "in recognition of their personal distinction and of the services rendered to the United States and the principles upon which its Government rests, by the British Navy and the British Army."

Honors Lincoln's Memory
Marshal Joffre Places Wreath on Tomb at Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — "What France was in the war at its beginning America will be at its close," said Field Marshal Joffre, as the French War Commission yesterday paid the tribute of military and political France to the memory of Springfield's greatest citizen, Abraham Lincoln. M. René Viviani declared the reverence of France for the emancipator.

A wreath of magnolia leaves was placed by Marshal Joffre on the Lin-

coln sarcophagus. He was accompanied in honoring the martyred President by M. Viviani, Vice-Admiral Chocheprat, Lieut.-Col. René Fabry, Marquis de Chambrun, and others. Their stay in Springfield was about one hour, and at Lincoln's tomb, three minutes.

M. Viviani paid a tribute to Lincoln and to President Wilson and told of the rejoicing that spread through France when the speech of President Wilson, announcing the intention of the United States to enter the war, was received. He predicted that with the aid of the United States, it would be brought to a final and glorious conclusion.

"Before coming here to this hall of legislation," M. Viviani said, "we entered the Chamber of Silence and deposited a wreath upon the tomb of the immortal Lincoln. The homage of all France comes with us. We wish you to understand no matter how far it is from Springfield to France the vision of this splendid modern democracy is understood in France. You know that born among the people, not able to read, Lincoln arose by study and intelligence to be the emancipator of modern civilization. He attained his ends by plunging the country in civil war, after exhausting every other means within his power.

"Lincoln understood human conscience and that is the reason he is proclaimed 'the immortal.' He accomplished this civilization and although he is now in silence, by his triumphs and his deeds he still lives in memory."

**ONE HUNDRED
MILLION LOAN
MADE TO FRANCE**
Simple Ceremony Marks First Act of United States in Aid of Nation That Befriended America in Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Hoping that it will help to "speedily achieve a new and lasting victory for peace and liberty throughout the world," Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo this morning handed a treasury warrant to Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, the French diplomatist. This is the first loan to France and was marked by an exchange of brief addresses. Mr. McAdoo said:

"Mr. Ambassador: In handing you this treasury warrant for \$100,000,000, may I not express my feeling that it represents more than the money involved or the supplies that it will buy, vastly important as these things are? It symbolizes the bond of unshakable friendship between the great Republics on either side of the Atlantic. This simple ceremony typifies the material and the spiritual ideals now gaining a new and irresistible force in the land of Lafayette and Poincaré and the land of Washington and Wilson. God grant that this cooperation and friendship, cemented by the blood of our soldiers and sailors and our soldiers and sailors spilled in the cause of liberty more than 100 years ago, may speedily achieve a new and lasting victory for peace and liberty throughout the world."

Replying, the Ambassador spoke as follows: "Mr. Secretary: Such is the parity of dispositions among the Americans and among the French, that in expressing your sentiments on this important occasion, you also expressed mine: I have only to add heartfelt thanks. An important occasion, indeed, in those stirring times of long ago which you so kindly recalled. France did a thing which, for nearly a century and a half, had never been duplicated, coming as she did with all her resources, in men, ships and money, to the rescue of a people fighting for the principle of national independence. She came with the express understanding that all she wanted to gain was freedom for you, and for herself your friendship. In this she succeeded.

"New stirring times have arisen again, and behold once more a nation, your nation, is taking part in a conflict of immense consequence, with no other purpose than to secure the reign of right and liberty in the world. In all you have been doing, from the first, those two noteworthy qualities of yours have shone to the best: the force of your practical mind, and the accessibility of your heart to sentiment."

As the Ambassador concluded, he and Mr. McAdoo shook hands warmly.

**GERMANS ARRESTED
IN SAN FRANCISCO**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — A trunkful of suspicious maps, papers and documents led to the arrest today of Charles Latendorf, former private secretary to Lieut. Wilhelm von Brinken, attaché of German Consul-General here. Latendorf was arrested on order from Washington marked "urgent." He will be interned as an alien enemy. Among the papers are maps of California and Pacific coast ports.

K. J. Hermann, who claims to be an arrested of German education, was arrested today after he had sought information about shipping, war vessels, their armament and man power. Maps and photographs were found on his person.

ROXBURY IMPROVEMENT
The annual election of officers of the Roxbury Improvement Society will take place at the annual meeting of the society tonight at 8 o'clock in the Roxbury Courthouse Building, Roxbury Street, Roxbury. Delegates to the United Improvement Association are also to be selected this evening.

SENATE LABORS IN SECRET ON ESPIONAGE BILL

Administration Members Seek to Restore Embargo Provision Displaced by Smith Amendment—President Urges Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Five hours spent in secret legislative session Monday afternoon won, for Senate administration leaders their contest to have restored in the so-called espionage bill the section giving to President Wilson unlimited authority to place export embargoes upon United States ports when deemed necessary for the defense of the nation and the successful prosecution of the war for peace.

Though the debate was in secret, it is known that a bitter session was held during which Republicans complained that they had been asked to pass legislation without knowing its purpose. Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Knox of Pennsylvania were particularly urgent in this respect.

Behind closed doors the Senate reconsidered the Smith restrictive substitute amendment, adopted last week, and voted to replace it by the Administration amendment which was defeated Friday. The section as finally agreed to reads as follows:

"Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulation and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: Provided, however, that no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another."

It was understood that the embargo chapter of the bill was the subject that compelled Majority Leader Martin to move that the Senate be resolved into secret legislative session this afternoon. Last week the broad discretionary provisions to his chapter were greatly modified, despite strenuous efforts of the Democratic leaders, so as to restrict the President to placing embargoes solely to neutral countries where merchandise from the United States is being reshipped into Germany.

At the end of the recess, the Senate was resolved into secret legislative session to continue discussion of the Administration espionage bill, which has been before the upper House for 10 days. Wednesday noon the Senate is to take up consideration of the amendments of the Federal Reserve Act, desired by Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board to aid in floating the huge Liberty War Loan.

**LIBERTY LOAN SIGNS
TO HELP SELL BONDS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Publicity through the United States mail carriers, wagons, autos and post offices, and by a gigantic red, white and blue electric sign near Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City, were decided on yesterday to help market the \$2,000,000,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds. Every letter will bear a stamp cancellation mark designed to be conspicuous and to call attention to the patriotic duty of subscribing to the loan. Letter carriers will wear cards in their caps and will be prepared to take subscriptions to the loan.

**BRITISH EXPERT TO
AID CONGRESS BODY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — W. M. Ackworth, a member of the British war mission in the United States, is to appear before the Joint Congressional Interstate Commerce Committee tonight to give information concerning transportation development in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ackworth is considered a railroad authority in England and the committee invited him to appear on the witness stand to aid in its work of gathering facts upon which to base contemplated legislation to coordinate rail, water and wire transportation and communication facilities in the United States.

In giving direct testimony before the joint committee Monday night Mr. Ackworth explained in detail the transportation problems of the United Kingdom in times of peace.

**PENSIONS FOR INDIAN
WARS PARTICIPANTS**

Commissioner Richard R. Flynn, head of the Bureau of State Age and Pensions at the State House, is looking for survivors of the Indian wars or their widows, that they may be pensioned.

It is the belief of the Government, and incidentally of Mr. Flynn, that there are some hundreds of Massachusetts men and women entitled to pensions under the acts providing for Indian war participants who are losing their rights through ignorance of the fact that they are eligible for pensions.

The State Department, as a result, has issued a call for survivors of those wars, if they are not already drawing pensions, to get in touch with the commissioner at the State House.

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION MEETS

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y. — Delay in making public full details of how the seven billion dollar Liberty Loan is to be handled is endangering its complete success. P. W. Goebel, president of the Kansas City National Bank, declared today in an address to the executive council of the American Bankers Association convention here.

Mr. Goebel said bankers all over the country are asking the Secretary of the Treasury to hasten his announcement of the loan's specific terms and its date of maturity. He asserted that bankers are anxious to get to work on the issue immediately, but were handicapped by lack of full knowledge. He intimated that bankers believed the Secretary of the Treasury was given too many discretionary powers in handling the loan.

The resolution urging all bankers to support the Liberty Loan was not voted on at the morning session of the executive council. It was taken up again this afternoon. Gov. W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, addressed the session on the loan. He strongly urged passage of the resolution.

A resolution pledging all members of the association to aid the country in making the huge loan a success was placed before the council session. Passing of this resolution before the convention ends is a foregone conclusion.

RESERVE BANK AMENDMENTS STILL HELD UP

Effort Continues to Permit Member Institutions to Take Fee for Exchange Collection—Plan to Attract Idle Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Having passed the House of Representatives last week, the amendments to the Federal Reserve Act are now waiting consideration by the Senate. A bill covering similar ground also has been favorably reported to the upper House from its Banking and Currency Committee. Neither bill contains the contested provision to enable member and non-member banks of the Federal reserve system to charge a nominal fee for the collection of checks and drafts, but it is expected that an amendment to this effect will be brought up in the Senate, despite strong opposition from the Federal Reserve Board.

Governors of the Federal reserve banks, in conference, opposed the plan of imposing charges as "contrary to the basic plan of the Federal reserve collection system," and as acting to hamper the broadest development of the system.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee having turned down the collection amendment offered by Senator Gronna of North Dakota, Senator Hardwick of Georgia has introduced virtually the same amendment. The chief difference, however, is that the Gronna proposal would apply solely to member banks, while that of Senator Hardwick relates to both member and non-member institutions.

Country banks having limited capital, it is observed, would be considerably benefited by the passage of this amendment, a charge for collections materially increasing their incomes.

Aside from this provision, there is another amendment to the Federal Reserve Act permitting the reserve banks to exchange their notes in lieu of gold, in this manner permitting idle gold to drift into the banks and become available for national use. It is estimated that \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 of idle gold would thus be acquired by the reserve banks, and that the system would be correspondingly strengthened.

**CHICAGO IS TO HAVE
FIFTEEN-CENT BREAD**

CHICAGO, Ill. — The 15-cent loaf has arrived. Local bakers began inserting explanatory advertisements in the papers today. Likewise the word is being given out that the six-cent loaf is to give way to the 10-cent loaf. Just when the advance will become effective is a secret. Bakers are ostensibly acting individually.

AUTOIST GETS JAIL SENTENCE

Two men were before Judge Albert E. Hayden of the Roxbury Municipal Court today charged with operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor. Arthur Jones, a chauffeur of Shawmut Avenue, who was arrested last night was found guilty and sentenced to one month in the house of correction. He appealed. The case of Arthur Reeves of Edgewood Avenue, who was arrested Saturday following a collision between his car and one owned by Lewis Phillips of 321 Blue Hill Avenue, was continued until May 15 by agreement.

BANDS OF MERCY FORMED

At the regular monthly meeting of directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held today, President Rowley reported on the work of the agents of the society for April, also that during the month 4047 new bands of mercy were reported, of which 257 were in Texas, 256 in Massachusetts, 139 in South Carolina, 94 in Rhode Island, 86 in Kentucky, 75 in Connecticut, 73 in Virginia, 16 each in Maine and Florida, 15 in Pennsylvania, 9 in Utah, 3 in Tennessee, 2 in Washington and 1 each in Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma and British India. The total number of bands of mercy to date is 108,269.

RAILROADS ASK AN INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

Emphasis Laid on the Cost of Coal and Its Transportation by Officials of the Boston & Maine and the New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Imperative necessity of a 15 per cent increase in freight rates was claimed by railroad executives Monday at the first hearing on the subject before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was even declared that granting the 15 per cent increase will fall by \$75,000,000 to yield the \$217,000,000 by which operating expenses for 1917 will exceed those of 1916. Increased cost of fuel, material and labor, especially as a result of the Adamson Eight-hour law, are given as reasons.

James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the Boston & Maine Railroad, said that from the best estimate the road has been able to obtain there will be added to the cost of operation for the current year approximately \$7,250,000, divided as follows: Adamson law and other increases in wages already granted or pending, \$2,000,000; increased cost of fuel supply, \$3,150,000; increased cost of other materials, \$1,500,000; increase in rate, 45 cents to 75 cents per day for freight car hire (six months only), \$600,000.

Mr. Hustis reported an enormous increase in the cost of fuel in the last few months. "About two thirds, or approximately 1,000,000 tons of fuel used by the Boston & Maine is received by water," he said. "We had two contracts, one of which has recently expired, the other expiring shortly, at 60 cents and 80 cents per ton, respectively, for water freight. The best rate we are able to get at the present time for water freight alone is \$3 and upward a ton for a one-year contract."

"As to the price of coal at the mine, the Boston & Maine is now paying \$3.15 per ton, upward, as against an average of \$1.25 per ton under former contracts. To what extent or how soon these rates will be reduced is problematical, but the judgment of those qualified to know is that the cost of water transportation and of fuel will remain high for some time."

"At no time in the road's history," said the receiver, "has it been more desirable than now that this system

should be put in a position properly to serve the public. It is believed that the granting of the 15 per cent increase in freight rates asked in this proceeding will assist materially to bring this about."

All the executives appearing Monday for the eastern roads placed special emphasis upon inadequate facilities and insufficient capital. Howard Elliott, speaking for the New Haven, said the proposed increase would not meet the advance in the system's coal bill. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania, and others declared the increase to be absolutely necessary. A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, declared if the commission had the power to grant an increase of 15 per cent upon all freight traffic, intrastate as well as interstate, and allowed it upon coal, coke, ore and all other traffic, the additional revenue would not equal the costs that have been added to pay rolls and vouchers during the past 15 months.

Others emphatically declared that the existing rates were totally inadequate to nourish the railroads and keep them in the condition required in the interest of public safety and commercial well-being.

FARMERS PROTEST BREWERS' GRAINS

Resolutions favoring the diversion of millions of bushels of grain from the breweries and distilleries to the cow barns of the country, were adopted yesterday at meetings held by New England farmers in nearly all the county seats in six states. Notwithstanding the advertised statement of the Brewers Association of Massachusetts, that one third of all the grains used by the brewers and distillers is returned to the farmer for cattle feed, many of the farmers declare that they do not care for brewers' grains as a substitute for grain direct from the field.

The meetings yesterday were held under the auspices of the local or county branches of the New England Milk Producers Association, which has been active during the past six months in obtaining better prices for milk for the farmers.

The resolutions adopted also urged the farmers of New England to make their farms as largely as possible self-supporting, to retain their dairy cattle and raise the feed necessary for their maintenance. Banks, public authorities and others are asked to cooperate with the farmer in every practical way.

CONVENTION POSTPONED
The Associated Harvard Clubs convention, to have been held in Washington June 1 and 2, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the war. Originally scheduled in Buffalo, it was decided last week to shift to Washington, so that many Government officials due to speak could more readily take part.

DISAGREE ON REVENUE WAR TAX MEASURE

Proposed Postage Rate Protested by the Newspapers — Drastic Liquor and Inheritance Taxes Are Inserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House Ways and Means Committee, now in secret session discussing the huge war revenue bill, adjourned last night with several important phases of the bill still in dispute and about \$200,000,000 short of the \$1,800,000,000 it has voted to raise. New and sweeping liquor and inheritance taxes were yesterday written into the bill.

Proposed taxes on whiskey were increased by the committee from \$1.10 to \$2.20 a gallon and on beer from \$1.50 to \$2.75 a barrel. A tentative agreement was made to increase all inheritance taxes one third, beginning at the present exemption of \$50,000. The committee hopes to report the measure to the House today.

Protests are already coming in from newspapers all over the country, saying that many of the publications will be forced to suspend business if the Government imposes the high postage charge upon them at a time when prices of paper are abnormally high. The leaders hope to complete the measure today and a proposed retroactive income tax amendment, which would yield \$140,000,000 during the coming year, and other far-reaching proposals are held in abeyance to be inserted at the eleventh hour if necessary to make up the desired total.

Several members of the House, including at least one member of the Ways and Means Committee, already are planning to carry their fight for changes in the bill to the Senate Finance Committee as soon as hearings on the Senate side begin, probably this week.

PLACE FOR MOTHER OF LOST GUNNER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson, by executive order, has suspended civil service rules to enable Mrs. Annie Eopolucci, mother of John I. Eopolucci, naval gunner killed on the submarine *Aztec*, to take a position as seamstress in the Washington Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommended the order. Eopolucci was the first man in the naval service of the United States to lose his life in the sinking of an armed merchantman.

Fair List Prices

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TIRES wear out INSIDE—not OUTSIDE. They are burned out by internal frictional heat, rubbed up between the plies of the tire.

Every extra ply means extra wearing out of the tire.

Note the two-ply structure in the rubber saturated, cable-cord body of the Silvertown tire here laid bare.

Could you thus look into ALL tires, you would find three types:

- Cotton fabric, with five to seven swathes;
- Thread-web, a five to seven ply base of strings;
- Cable-cord, the unique patent-protected, two-ply structure, found ONLY in Silvertown, the original Cord Tires.

It stands to reason that Silvertown tires, trademarked with the RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND, with but two plies will outlast many-ply tires with their multiplied heat.

You cannot afford to be without their smart appearance, smoother-riding elegance, and their gasoline-saving economy.

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OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

ous interruption. Northwest of Rheims the French have, according to Paris, carried out isolated operations which have enabled them to enlarge their positions in the neighborhood of Saigneul, a village just south of Berry-au-Bac on the Aisne, and to take prisoners to the number of about 100. The only news of importance from the remaining theaters is that from the Salonika front, where the French and the Venizelist contingents, in the region of Lychnis, Serbia, have occupied advanced elements of the Bulgarian line along a front of some three miles.

Message to Crown Prince

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the Crown Prince: "Your birthday falls this year in a serious and decisive time. In grateful and full confidence the Fatherland and I look upon you and the other battlefronts, which impetuously resist all attacks and which will stand invincible in the new battles. "God grant the Fatherland, in your new year of life, a full victory and a peace filled with blessings."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official communication issued last evening says:

On the Arras front strong artillery fire continues on some sectors. At Roubaix and between Fontaine and Renscourt British attacks have been repulsed with sanguinary losses. At Bullecourt the fighting continues.

On the Aisne strong French attacks on both sides of Craonne failed.

The text of yesterday forenoon's headquarters statement reads:

Western Front—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Near Lens and Arras the artillery battle again increased to great violence in the evening. The battle is spreading further to the east by way of Bullecourt. The enemy forces continue their bombardment of St. Quentin, causing fires in the town and new damage to the Cathedral.

Front of the German Crown Prince: After the heavy losses which the French suffered on Sunday they retrained for a time yesterday from continuing their attack. Not until afternoon did strong forces advance between Fort de Malmaison and Bray. These were completely repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—An official communication, issued yesterday, says: Two squadrons of Russian cavalry which crossed the upper Dnieper River were repulsed, leaving 10 men on the field.

Sinai Peninsula: Six of our airplanes have dropped bombs on the enemy forces' headquarters and also on their airdromes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

"This afternoon the enemy forces launched their third counterattack with considerable forces upon our new positions south of the Somme River. The first wave of assault to reach the slope in front of our trenches was there destroyed by our rifle and machine gun fire. The supporting waves, caught by our artillery barrage, were broken up. No Germans reached our trenches.

"This morning a strong body of the enemy forces was caught in the open in the neighborhood of Bullecourt by our artillery and machine gun fire, suffering heavy losses.

Successful work was done by our airplanes yesterday in spite of a strong wind. Six German aeroplanes were brought down, one of which fell within our lines. One other enemy machine was driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

"The enemy forces did not renew their attempts in the region north of Moulins de Laffaux or on the Chemin des Dames. Violent artillery fighting continued, particularly near Hurbise and the sector of Craonne, where our troops consolidated their positions on the Calonne Plateau.

According to prisoners taken on that part of the front, four fresh regiments, which participated in the fruitless attacks last night on this plateau, suffered very heavy losses.

Northwest of Rheims we carried out an isolated operation which enabled us appreciably to enlarge our positions south of Saigneul. About 100 prisoners, of whom two were officers, remain in our hands.

Belgian communication: There is nothing to report.

Eastern theater, May 6: There were artillery actions along the whole front. An attack carried out on May 5 by French and Venizelist contingents in the region of Lychnis (Lymnits, Serbia) enabled us to occupy enemy advanced elements on a front of five kilometers.

A Bulgarian counterattack delivered for the purpose of regaining the captured positions was repulsed on May 6 by a Venizelist regiment, which took some prisoners. In these two actions the Venizelist troops conducted themselves brilliantly.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—In the region of the village of Potoni on the Beresina River (western front) our artillery dispersed an enemy attempt to approach our trenches, says

the official Russian statement issued last night. In the direction of Vladimir Volynski, south of Zubino, after an intense fire with grenades and bombs, an enemy company left their trenches and began to attack our trenches with hand grenades. Our artillery drove them back to their own trenches.

On the Kabanov-Zboroff front the enemy forces carried out an intense bombardment.

On the Rumanian front enemy attempts to attack our positions south and southwest of Sona were repulsed by our batteries. On the remainder of this front there were scouting affairs.

Caucasus front: Our fire repulsed a small Turkish attack northeast of Kighi and another attack in the region of Archag Sourin, northwest of Ognott. Our artillery brought down a German airplane in the neighborhood of Gouagourmoura. Two officers were made prisoners. A squadron of German airplanes dropped bombs on Selina, Moldava and Kimpolung.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday reads:

In the Val Sugana, on Saturday evening Italian batteries silenced a heavy Austrian bombardment. Along the Trentino front, yesterday, artillery activity was hindered by the rain and mist. On the Julian front, however, Austrian artillery of all calibers showed great activity from the Piave sector to the sea.

The Italian batteries replied vigorously and effectively.

GERMANS IGNORE
FALL OF CRAONNE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Berlin newspapers, apparently under instructions, ignore the capture of Craonne absolutely. The French report of the taking of the village is printed, but it is almost hidden in a column of the Entente official bulletins and in small type.

No mention is made of the loss of Craonne by the war correspondents, who otherwise are industrious in writing long commentaries on the western situation, or by the military critics. Captain von Salzmann, military critic of the *Vossische Zeitung*, attempts to ward off his readers from reading the French report, assuring them that the enemy reports are unworthy of attention.

Captain von Salzmann further on in his article, discussing the difficulties of the supply of ammunition under bombardments by gas bombs, makes the notable discovery that the sinking of the steamer *Lusitania* long postponed the use of gas bombs by the Entente Allies and saved the lives of perhaps a hundred thousand German soldiers.

He writes that under the new Hindenburg method of flying defense the best soldiers have been concentrated in a corps of elite storming troops. It is used in counterattacks regardless of the cost. Captain von Salzmann says, in conclusion, that the people should "only give the German gunners cannon and enough munitions and we will see who wins."

KINDERGARTEN
UNION VISITORS
AT WELLESLEY

(Continued from page one)

our children in service for the world," he said. "The savagery which we thought had died away more than 100 years ago we have all too pressing evidence is with us today. The democracy typified in the kindergarten is the work of the world today."

Mr. Lee said that the kindergarten ideas and ideals are carried out into life and that is more than can be said of other methods of teaching. The only way to end war rationally and to insure peace as positive as war is positive, is to promote the kindergarten idea that unity must come through diversity.

Dr. Dyer spoke briefly. "The kindergarten is fundamental not only to education, but to democracy," he said. Responding for the union, Miss Catherine R. Watkins of Washington, D. C., president, said, that in their work for constructive defense kindergartens could serve their country with as true a zeal as those who were actually in the fighting line.

The chief address of the evening was given by Dr. Smith. His subject was "The Kindergarten and Its Influence upon Higher Schools." The kindergarten was the first institution to repudiate in practice, entirely and finally the one aim to which traditional education had held, and in a measure continues to hold, that of preparation," he said. "For more than half a century it has been willing to stand almost alone, as an institution courageously compelling recognition of the fact that the fundamental aim of education should not be preparation but growth and development.

"An educated man," he said, "is certainly not to be defined as one who has sharpened his wits or who has stored his mind with facts and the lore of books. An educated man is one who is full grown in every part. Such is the message of the kindergarten to higher education."

Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago, formerly special agent for the National Americanization Committee, spoke on the kindergarten as a strong factor in Americanization. The importance of the foreign mother in the life of the child, the welfare of the community and as a unit of the State cannot be overestimated, she said. This mother is often timid or antagonistic or hard to reach, but she must be reached. More must be done by the native-born Americans to solve this problem of the foreign family.

Two conferences, one of training teachers and supervisors and another of directors and assistants were held in the afternoon. At the latter Miss Faye Henley said that as a nation we had been too individualistic.

NATIONALISTS
IN AUSTRALIA
LEAD IN SENATE

(Continued from page one)

activities, and upon his assuming the premiership it gave general satisfaction that he retained his old portfolio of Attorney-General.

The next phase in Australian politics was the visit of Mr. Hughes to England last year on the invitation of the British Government. He delivered some eloquent and compelling addresses and was considered one of the strongest men of the Empire. He settled several very thorny questions with the British Government, and not only was present at a meeting of the British Cabinet, but was one of the British delegates at the historical Economic Conference in Paris. Mr. Hughes was taken into the Government's confidence in regard to the war, and he was not slow to realize the urgent need of obtaining more men from Australia in order to maintain the fighting strength of the Australian divisions in France and elsewhere. A strong partisan before the war, Mr. Hughes now has but one thought, and that is to concentrate the whole of his power and influence to impress upon the Australians the urgent necessity for greater efforts, and in order to do this, he decided that Australia should adopt conscription. Mr. Hughes has visited the battlefields in France, and has conferred with famous leaders of the Allies, and he realizes the terrible struggle in which the British Empire is involved. Further he realizes that Australia is fighting for her life, and that she, the most democratic country in the world, may lose everything if the war is not brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the Allies.

The Prime Minister was not, however, a free agent. He was under the thumb of the Labor caucus, and through its very freedom it looked as if Australian democracy might defeat its own ends. Mr. Hughes realized that in boldly introducing a conscription bill in the House of Representatives without consulting the free people of Australia, he would be accused by the trade unions and the extremists of usurping the rights of democracy, though had he adopted this course he would merely have been protecting democracy and helping it to hold what it had already won. Mr. Hughes, however, decided to submit the question to the people, and in this he was condemned by many influential politicians and others, who declared it would have been a better plan, and would have saved much valuable time, if he had introduced a conscription bill immediately upon his return from England.

On Sept. 13, 1916, Mr. Hughes moved a motion that he have leave to bring in a bill for an act to submit to a referendum a question in relation to military service abroad. The bill was presented by Mr. Hughes and was read a first time. At the second reading of the bill able and eloquent speeches were delivered. The outstanding event in Parliament during the debate was the resignation from the Government of the Hon. F. G. Tudor, Minister for Trade and Customs. Every effort had been made to dissuade Mr. Tudor from taking this drastic step, but without avail. It was expected that other resignations would follow, but for the time being these were averted, probably through the personality and persuasive powers of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Tudor said that all sorts of motives would be attributed to his leaving the Cabinet. He was not in favor of compelling men to fight. That was the reason he took his action. It could not be said of him that he had not done anything to assist recruiting. He had done and would continue to do, all he could to assist recruiting, independent of the action he had taken. He thought that what had killed recruiting had been too much talking on both sides, conscription and anticonscription. He did not think that it was a question to be submitted to the people, because it concerned a small section of the people. He was not in favor even of the referendum. That explained the action he had taken. Following Mr. Tudor's resignation the Central Executive of the New South Wales Political Labor League passed a resolution expelling Mr. Hughes from the Labor movement, and all Federal and state labor ministers who had identified themselves with the conscription movement were summarily dismissed.

From this the crisis developed. A proclamation was issued by the Governor-General on Sept. 28 calling on all unmarried males or widowers without children, between the ages of 21 and 35 to enlist for home service. In calling up these men under the Defense Act, the Government, it was thought, made a tactical blunder. It caused a certain amount of discontent, and gave some indication as to the state of affairs that would prevail if conscription were passed. The proclamation seriously damaged the conscription cause. Mr. Hughes' idea was that as these men could be called up under the existing law, and feeling confident that the conscription referendum would be carried, it would save valuable time by taking a large number of the men already training in camp. In the mean time the anti-conscriptionists had not been idle, and everything they could do to damage the Government's proposal was done, in spite of irrefutable arguments in the House of Representatives favoring conscription. An extract of a speech of Mr. Fisher, when Prime Minister, was quoted during the debate as follows:

"As regards the attitude of labor towards the war, that is easily stated. War is one of the greatest realities of life, and it must be faced. Our interests and our very existence are bound up with those of the Empire. In time of war half measures are worse than none. If returned with the majority we shall pursue with the utmost vigor and determination every course necessary for the defense of the Common-

wealth and the Empire in any and every contingency."

It was argued that by that manifesto of Mr. Fisher's on behalf of the Labor Party he had given a pledge to the people of the Commonwealth, and that his declaration was simple, direct and allowed of no ambiguity of interpretation; namely, to pursue with the utmost vigor and determination every means necessary for the defense of Australia, and that it should not therefore have been necessary to take a referendum at all on the question. When the matter was under discussion in the Senate, the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, who has occasionally acted as Prime Minister, mentioned Mr. Fisher's utterances which, he said, were indorsed by every member of the Labor Party speaking throughout the country, and Senator Pearce further expressed an opinion that either under the War Precautions Act or by the introduction of a bill, compulsory service could have been brought about. The Referendum Bill passed through all stages of the Federal Parliament, and the following was the question submitted to the electors: "Are you in favor of the Government having in this grave emergency the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military services for the term of this war, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in respect of military service within the Commonwealth?"

On the eve of the poll three ministers resigned. This somewhat theatrical move had its effect on the referendum, which was defeated by a small majority. Following this defeat and the withdrawal of four ministers from his Cabinet, Mr. Hughes tendered his resignation to the Governor-General, and was commissioned by Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson to form a new Government. Mr. Hughes thereupon selected his own colleagues, as he was no longer responsible to the labor caucus, and he succeeded in forming a new Government, but was not able to carry on without the support of the leader of the opposition, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Cook. The new Government termed itself "The National Labor Government," and the new Labor opposition under Mr. Tudor, who had been elected chief, was called "The Official Labor Party."

It was very natural that in order to keep the support of the Liberals, Mr. Hughes should have to make certain concessions, but it was soon evident that his hand-to-mouth existence was untenable. Mr. Tudor received the support of most of the Industrial Unionists, and their organization and machinery were placed at his disposal. He has further the support of what, for the want of a better term, may be called "Extremists" and also of other undesirable sections who were opposed to Mr. Hughes, the support of whom will embarrass rather than help him.

In spite of the liberal support, Mr. Hughes was in a minority of two in the Senate, and matters were further complicated by the fact that he was expected to leave London almost immediately to attend the Imperial War Conference. The Prime Minister therefore had several protracted conferences with Mr. Cook, and a National Government was formed, Mr. Tudor and his supporters forming an opposition.

The personnel was a particularly strong one—Mr. Hughes resumed his office as Prime Minister and Attorney-General. The new Cabinet included, amongst others, Mr. Cook (former leader of the Opposition), Sir Joseph W. Watt, and Mr. Glynn. The Government was formed for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and to enable Australia to be represented at the Imperial War Conference. A resolution was passed in the House of Representatives by a large majority to lengthen the life of the Parliament, for six months or until the end of the war. The main object was to enable Mr. Hughes to go to London. The Upper House, however, would not help or cooperate with the Government, and in order to put an end to an impossible situation, the new Government decided upon a double dissolution.

The results of the recent general election in New South Wales, when a National Government was returned to office, would seem to indicate, or foreshadow, the probable results of the Federal elections, and it is thought that a National Government under Mr. Hughes will be returned with a working majority. On the other hand, Mr. Tudor's adherents have, as already stated, a fairly large following, and in addition their machinery of the labor caucus will help him considerably.

It is interesting to record the following statement taken from Mr. Tudor's manifesto to the electors as the leader of the official Labor Party: "Labor's attitude as a party is identical with its attitude at the last election. The best pledge for the future is its past performances. When in office labor has conducted the war with vigor and determination, and organized by voluntarism an army of the best equipped, best clothed, and best paid soldiers in the world. If returned to power labor will continue under the voluntary system to secure the services of every man fit and willing to proceed to the front. At the same time, the party will not neglect the vital necessities of Australian home defense, including the extension of shipbuilding, and will stimulate the production of food and metals needed by Great Britain and the Allies."

It will be seen on paper that there is really not an ocean of difference between the two parties. Mr. Hughes has declared that if compulsion were demanded for national safety, the question would again be referred to the country. Although he could have forced conscription upon the people by regulation, as a democrat he took the democratic way and referred the question to the people. He concluded: "We stand for government by the people through its elected representatives, against government by secret and irresponsible juntas."

Interesting as is the present political outlook in Australia, there is no

question that in future the Returned Soldiers Association will play a big and important part in Australian politics. Already they are assisted by some of the trade unions, but it is rather early in the day to predict what their influence will be. In some quarters it is thought that they will break away from hide-bound caucus rules, and there is no doubt that both parties will do their utmost to secure the support of this association. Mr. Hughes claims that they are already supporting the National Party. The general election will clear the atmosphere, and it is expected that a strong war government will be returned to power, and that Australia's honor will be redeemed.

NINE ENGINEER
REGIMENTS TO BE
RAISED AT ONCE

Railway, Telegraph and Telephone Workers Called for Instant Service in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made at the War Department that nine regiments of engineers will be recruited and sent to France without delay.

These regiments, forming the first contingent of the United States forces that will participate in the war, will have the work of beginning operations on the line of communications on the western front, especially the railways and highways that have been destroyed by the Germans in their retreat.

The nine regiments will be recruited, one each, in the following cities: New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

The war department announced today the following commanders of each regiment with their adjutants: First, New York, Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry; Adj. X. H. Price. Second, St. Louis, Col. Curtis McD. Townsend; Capt. C. L. Hall. Third, Chicago, Col. W. S. Langfitt; Capt. R. D. Black. Fourth, Boston, Maj. W. P. Woolten; Lieut. L. E. Atkins. Fifth, Pittsburgh, Lieut.-Col. Edgar J. Wain; Lieut. B. B. Somerville. Sixth, Detroit, Lieut.-Col. Harry Burgess; Capt. R. F. Fowler. Seventh, Atlanta, Maj. John S. Sewell; Lieut. P. C. Bullard. Eighth, San Francisco, Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cavanaugh; Lieut. J. B. Crest. Ninth, Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. Herbert De Klyn; Lieut. W. F. Tompkins.

The expedition will have a total strength of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, each regiment being composed of two battalions of three companies each.

Every branch of railway workers necessary to the building or operation of lines will be represented in the ranks and the War Department expects a response to the call that will permit a careful selection to be exercised and insure a force already trained to the minute, an army of experts in railway operation.

Commanders for the new regiments probably will be announced today and recruiting will start immediately. It is improbable that the new regiments will be subjected to any lengthy military training. They will be given military organization only for the sake of greater mobility and efficiency. They will carry the usual arms and equipment of engineer troops, rifles and bayonets; but their real fighting will be done with the complicated appliances and engines of railway operation or construction.

The department's statement follows: "The War Department has sent out orders for the raising as rapidly as possible of nine additional regiments of engineers, which are destined to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment for work on the lines of communication. It is requested of the press that no speculation or rumors regarding this force be carried other than that given out. All details regarding the force will be given out as fast as compatible with the best public interests."

The strength of an engineer regiment is approximately 2,000 men, which would make a total of 18,000 men to be assembled in the new force. As it is specified that the troops are for use in communication lines, presumably on railways, highways and telephone and telegraph lines, it is assumed that the men will be drawn as far as possible from railway employees and the forces of the telegraph and telephone companies.

Because of the technical nature of the tasks before them, it is regarded as probable that no preliminary military training will be necessary for these troops and that they can be sent forward as rapidly as they can be recruited, officered and supplied with personal equipment.

Engineer Unit Offered
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—An engineering unit of 3,000 men has been offered to the Government by Thomas C. Desmond of this city, and steps are being taken to recruit a new engineer regiment to be ready for service in France in two months.

AMUSEMENTS

WASHINGTON
6-DAY TOUR
May 18
Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$28.00
Last Four of the Series
Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning.
For detailed information apply to
Rodney Macdonald, New England
Passenger Agent, No. 5 Bromfield,
Cor. Washington St., Boston.

NEW ACTIVITY
IN PROPAGANDA
IS UNCOVERED

(Continued from page one)

We shall need to be calm and courageous, and to remember always that we live in free and democratic America, and not in Prussia—even in wartime.

"The Emergency Peace Federation, through its executive officers, has outlined for itself the forward looking program, which appears on this letterhead. Just as we strove to keep America out of war, just so now, we shall watch for every opening which may offer a wedge for peace negotiations. We shall keep a watchful eye on affairs in Washington, and as far as possible, on developments in foreign countries. We must be ready to press for peace the moment the opportunity offers itself.

"To this end, we are especially anxious, within the next two weeks, to organize branch committees in every town and city throughout the United States. When the moment comes, we must be ready to powerfully and concerted action. If there is not already a committee in your town, you not get together as many peace friends as you can find, elect a chairman and secretary, and send the complete membership list to our main office? Telegraphic messages need then be sent only to the secretary, who can in turn communicate with his organization. This will save much time and expense. In the meantime, local committees everywhere can keep the peace sentiment alive by holding meetings, writing to newspapers, distributing literature, and protecting the right of free speech and free assembly.

"The Emergency Peace Federation has been paying particular attention to three issues during the past few weeks: Conscription, the spy bill, now known as the 'gag,' and our aims in the war."

The letter then goes on to say how the legislative committee has been effective, how it influenced the judiciary committee to amend the espionage bill. It says that the most pressing issue at this moment is the danger that the United States will form a definite alliance with the Allies, which would bind the United States not to make a separate peace with Germany if this should become possible.

It asks the recipient to wire the President at once and ask him to "state his terms" and tell him also that "you are opposed to sacrificing American men in the trenches of Europe." The letter says further that the American Peace Federation is behind the legal defense bureau which has been organized in New York to take care of persons who are not given fair play. This organization is to provide legal defense for defendants charged with obstructing recruiting or other offenses involving free speech and other constitutional rights.

At the State Department it is considered that the federation's efforts will have no appreciable effect. It is pointed out that the class of citizens of the United States among whom sedition purposes were looked for by some officials has shown a loyalty far beyond expectations. This was pointed out in the statement of Attorney-General Gregory on Sunday. As exemplifying the practical work of enabling well-intentioned and loyal German-Americans to maintain their attitude of inoffensiveness, it is given out that the Attorney-General has received from the American Protective League, a patriotic organization maintaining branches throughout the United States, and from the Pittsburgh Press Club, offers of cooperative service in protecting the country against violations of the sedition laws and other acts inimical to the general welfare.

In accordance with his policy of encouraging all patriotic citizens to assist in the work, the Attorney-General has directed the officials and agents of the Department of Justice to cooperate with the league and the Press Club.

The Protective League will gather information and conduct investigations of complaints which do not appear to require immediate investigation by agents of the department. The Pittsburgh Press Club has perfected an organization covering 27 counties in Western Pennsylvania. It

will cooperate with the United States attorney and other representatives of the department as an intelligence bureau, obtain quickly such information as may be desired by the department in the communities covered by it, and give publicity to such statements as the department may desire to disseminate. It now has more than 200 correspondents enlisted in the work, and expects within a short time to have enrolled every newspaper man working in that section of the State. The men will be available for duty at all times.

The Pittsburgh club organized its membership as an auxiliary of a national movement which it is now endeavoring to effect.

With a view to preventing useless expenditure by alien enemies, their agents and friends, incurred in connection with trips to Washington for information relative to the provisions and enforcement of the President's proclamation of April 7 last, Attorney-General Gregory has issued the following statement:

"The enforcement of the provisions of President Wilson's proclamation concerning alien enemies has been placed in the hands of the United States attorneys and United States marshals throughout the country. These officials have been given full instructions upon this subject. Persons desiring information relative to the proclamation should apply directly to the United States marshal within their district."

Daily many persons from distant parts of the country come to Washington to seek information on the proclamation which is obtainable from the marshal in their district.

HOME MARKET CLUB

The twenty-second reception and dinner of the Home Market Club will be held May 13, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, at 6:30 p. m. The speakers of the evening will be Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of the Northeast, Frank W. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, and J. Franklin Fort, former Governor of New Jersey, and a member of the Federal Trade Commission. "The Work and Plans of the Tariff Commission," "Industrial Problems in Connection With National Defense," and "The United States Army and the World War," will form the basis of the speeches.

INVESTMENT BANKERS TO AID

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has accepted the offer of Lewis B. Franklin, president of the Investment Bankers Association, to assist in the distribution of the Liberty Loan. Mr. Franklin has been asked to come to Washington immediately to confer with Secretary McAdoo on details.

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50 Script Engraved Cards and Plates..... 75c
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with Knickers, \$12.50 to \$30.

GOLF HOSE, \$2.00 to \$2.50

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Baltimore and Liberty, Baltimore, Md.

GEO. E. HARRIS & CO.

Merchant Tailors

INDISCRIMINATE CURTAILMENT IS CALLED UNWISE

Need of Economy Recognized, but It Is Desired Through Gradual Readjustment and Not Sudden Upsetting

Indiscriminate curtailment on account of war conditions may defeat the very purpose for which "war thrift" is intended, according to Boston people, who as employers and employees, are dependent on certain industries for their livelihood. The employers and the employees alike recognize the desirability for economy, but they desire that this economy be effected by a gradual readjustment and not by a sudden disarrangement of legitimate industries by an extreme curtailment of purchases which they feel existing conditions scarcely justify.

From statements of Boston merchants it appears that the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Germany was a signal for a marked cessation in the purchases of millinery and dress goods by those able to afford them. It further appears that the curtailment of purchases was made largely by wealthy persons and not to such an extent by individuals in moderate circumstances who seemed to sense the situation in many of its personal phases more judiciously and more calmly.

Under normal conditions it is stated that the millinery season continues active until the middle of June. This year the merchants state that sales were normal until the declaration of a state of war, which precipitated a cessation of purchases to a degree which the tradesmen feel that conditions at the time did not, and even yet do not, warrant. The recovery of the trade has not yet appeared.

As the result of the abrupt discontinuance of normal purchases one dressmaker who has catered to individual trade points out that she has been required to lay off 22 women employees. Another states that of six expert workers only one can be employed at present, and another dealer declares that he has been required to dispense with the services of a certain number of salesgirls and on account of the lack of trade others will have to go at once.

From various merchants and proprietors interviewed it seems that women who have been able, and have been accustomed, to purchase \$50 gowns, have been buying \$15 dresses in unusual numbers. "I am formerly purchasing \$150 suits have been buying those at \$40. The result of this practice, it is stated, is that the stores are overstocked, that the amount of rejuvenation of dress goods and hats has been out of the ordinary, and that women at this early date have been drawing on their wardrobes rather than on the stores for their millinery and dress goods.

From the viewpoint of employees it is pointed out that many skilled workers have been buying \$15 dresses in unusual numbers. "I am formerly purchasing \$150 suits have been buying those at \$40. The result of this practice, it is stated, is that the stores are overstocked, that the amount of rejuvenation of dress goods and hats has been out of the ordinary, and that women at this early date have been drawing on their wardrobes rather than on the stores for their millinery and dress goods.

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result in a lessening of the prosperity of the whole country.

W. C. Forsaith of the C. C. Bailey Company, 48 Canal Street, Boston, puts a good deal of the blame for the current inclination toward indiscriminate economy at the door of certain newspapers that have been carrying on a shallow propaganda for extreme thrift, perhaps under the delusion that they were doing something for the country, but more likely because they thought the topic was popular. Such newspapers, or rather their editors, ignore the simplest fundamental of business prosperity—the economic balance maintained by normal supply and normal demand.

Now that the country is at war is above all the time to maintain normal commercial and industrial conditions. For people who can afford to spend to stop buying will result simply in the more needless discharges among the workers.

Mr. Forsaith argues that there is no economic justification for indiscriminate thrift. It is really the result of ignorance of the elements of business prosperity. He points out that the loans to the Allies are largely to be expended in the United States to pay for supplies to be manufactured in this country and for food to be grown here. There is no reason why business conditions should not be actually better than normal, and they would be except for this ungrounded thrift hysteria. Everywhere the pay of workers is being increased, and there will continue to be plenty of work if domestic buying can be kept on a basis of discriminating economy.

The arguments from uneconomic thrift have resulted in losses for the large business house, for they have been obliged to resort to heavily increased advertising in an effort to offset the articles printed in certain newspapers to discourage buying. "The best thing for all," concluded Mr. Forsaith, "is to keep business going as usual."

NEW YORK URGED TO FINANCE FARMERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department has made public a letter written by Secretary McAdoo to Governor Whitman urging that the New York Legislature be asked to pass an act enabling New York savings banks, insurance companies and private trustees and guardians to invest in the Federal Farm Loan bond issue designed to provide funds for long-time loans to farmers.

Flotation of the issue, the secretary wrote, is of great importance because "a grave emergency confronts the United States and the world, calling for the use of every facility and resource to increase farm production." The letter revealed that the secretary had made two previous futile requests that the New York Governor give the measure his indorsement.

"The need of the farm is now, and has been for many years, not so much short-time credits as long-time credits," wrote Mr. McAdoo. "It was not until the Federal Farm Loan Act was approved in July last that adequate provision was made to meet the long-time credit needs of the farmers. It is only on a loan of this kind that the farmer with small capital or no capital can afford to clear land, buy farm equipment, plant orchards, establish dairy herds or build silos."

MR. HOOVER TO SEE PRESIDENT ON FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover, formerly active head of the commission for the relief of Belgium, will see President Wilson Wednesday, when he is expected to report on food conditions in Europe. It is thought likely that discussion will also be had of price-fixing, domestic food control, regulation of exports of food and of a plan for an international food commission, of which, it is created, it is expected that Mr. Hoover would represent the United States.

The Department of Agriculture is equipped to enforce the domestic regulations in the legislation now before Congress, so it is expected that Mr. Hoover's work will be advisory and supervisory so far as home problems are concerned, with special attention by him to the international food situation and organization of the resources of the United States to participate to the best effect therein.

DAYLIGHT CHANGE ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The City of Cincinnati under its present form of government has not the right to change its time from central to eastern or adopt a "more daylight" ordinance, according to a ruling of City Solicitor Groom. The more daylight movement was revived in Cincinnati recently and the solicitor's opinion was sought before action was taken on an ordinance which would provide extra hours of daylight for the workday. The solicitor says that the City Hall clock and all other timepieces maintained by the city, including those in schools, etc., would have to be run on central standard time and that all official acts of the city government would have to be arranged by that time.

ARLINGTON STREET STATION

Hearing on the question of an Arlington Street station of the Boylston Street subway, scheduled for yesterday before the Public Service Commission, was again postponed. Frederick E. Snow, counsel for the Boston Elevated, appeared to say that he has no objection to postponement, and it is understood the City of Boston also is agreeable to postponement. The reason for putting off the hearing is because of pending Elevated legislation. The date for the hearing will be determined later by the Public Service Commission.

SINGLE TAX IDEA IS ANALYZED BY AN ECONOMIST

Prof. H. J. Davenport Urges Provision Against Future Private Gain From Earning Power of Natural Resources

Immediate provision that future increments of earning power from natural resources shall not be permitted to fall into the hands of private owners is urged by Prof. H. J. Davenport of Cornell University, in an article on "Theoretical Issues in the Single Tax" appearing in a reprint from the March number of the American Economic Review in which many phases of the single tax and the general taxation problem are discussed and analyzed at some length.

"I believe that the principle at the heart of the single tax agitation—that the fiscal revenue should be derived from the social estates—is right and vastly important," he writes. "The rents of mines, forests, waterfalls, franchises, town lots, and also, if practicable, of agricultural lands, should be retained as fiscal properties. Not a society single-taxed, but a society free from all taxes of any sort. Is the logic of the principle, a goal well within the reach of a wise and provident public policy."

"One needs in this connection to recall only the school land properties of the West, the salt mines publicly owned in Germany, the royalties which Canada is collecting from very considerable portions of its mineral wealth."

"As ethical basis, whatever other bases may be conceivably be for private property, the single tax logically finds nothing but the right of the individual to himself and to the results of his activity. Nothing, therefore, which is natural bounty can rightly have been allowed to serve as a source of individual income, to fall into the category of individual ownership."

"I believe also that all times have been propitious times, the present a right time no less than any earlier time, for establishing the provision that future increments of earning power from natural resources shall not be permitted to fall into the hands of private owners."

"I am, for example, sure that, when the purpose is to appropriate for society a certain rental, the only wise method is to proceed directly against the rental as such, rather than by an ad valorem tax upon the value derivative from the rental."

"For the purposes of the single-tax program, the ad valorem policy is singularly inappropriate, not so much that to take the rent leaves so far no value to tax as that it strikes at the very heart of the equities involved."

"The fiscal requirement of society, the expenses of the joint community life, should be, to the utmost possibility, covered by the payments into the common treasury of the funds derived as rent from the social estates," he continues. "The single taxer is an individualist of the most radical type. Accurately, he should profess himself not as a believer in taxation but rather as a contemner of all taxation. He intends an untaxed society. The right of society to the rent of land he holds to be fundamentally conditioned on the fact that no individual can make good any claim in his own behalf. In ultimate doctrine this no-tax advocate is the direct antithesis of the socialist, finding social property justified only where individual property cannot be protected."

"So far, indeed, is he an individualist that even the working of the social estates he will leave to competition, socializing only the receipt of the rent. Nor even in the collection of the recent is he willing to make the state a landlord. He aims at the appropriation of the rent by methods which shall preserve the essential features of private property and the incentives and guarantees of private husbandry cultivating ownership. Thus the single taxer socializes land after his peculiar method, not because he is a Socialist, but because he is not."

Professor Davenport declares that ground rents will not be lower, that the single tax will not increase prices and that it will not retard improvements.

SURGEONS BOUND TO THE WAR ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A party of 240 surgeons, nurses and others from the United States Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross will sail for Europe at once as the first unit of the United States Army to carry the Stars and Stripes into the war zone. The second unit is being equipped in Boston.

UNITED STATES TO USE GERMAN RAIDERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The two interned German raiders that were taken over by the United States Government will bear the names of Germans who fought with the Continental Army in the American war for liberty. Secretary Daniels announced that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will be renamed the Baron von Steuben and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich the Baron de Kalb. Both vessels will be placed in service under the United States flag as soon as repairs are completed. The joint resolution, already adopted by the Senate, authorizing the President to put into service merchant vessels of the enemy in American

ports, was adopted by the House without a record vote, after an all-day debate.

The measure gives legal sanction to the Administration's plan of utilizing the 96 war-bound German merchantmen as Government vessels and putting them into the transatlantic trade as part of the great commercial fleet relied on to break the U-boat blockade.

After the war Germany is expected to make the claim that in taking over the vessels the United States violated the celebrated treaty of 1828, but State Department officials believe there is no valid ground for such complaint.

The resolution applies to German merchant craft in all American waters except the harbors of the newly acquired Danish West Indies, or Virgin Islands, excepted in compliance with a provision of the purchase treaty, the existence of which was revealed during the discussion in the House.

SIX CITIES SHOW BENEFIT OF WEEK OF PROHIBITION

No-License Conditions Result in No Saturday Night Arrests in Two Places and Disorders Are Far Less Frequent Elsewhere

One week of prohibition in the six Massachusetts cities which closed their saloons in May, has brought increased sobriety and decreased disorder, according to the police, and court reports. The cities which have experienced the benefits of no license during the past week are Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Leominster, North Adams and Taunton. In Fall River and North Adams, the saloons were closed for the first time in a quarter of a century.

The Monday court cases in all six of the cities was the smallest in many years. In Taunton there was no calendar and for the first time in its history the court had no business to transact and adjourned immediately after opening. In Fitchburg there were no cases of drunkenness for consideration for the first time in 10 years.

In Fall River the advocates of prohibition in the Board of Aldermen were able to prevent the consideration for at least a week of the petition of several companies for "pony express" licenses. The committee in charge of the measure held a long meeting, and efforts were made to obtain favorable action recommending the passage of the order, but sufficient number of members were found in opposition, and no order came before the board for approval.

Officials of the Dartmouth and Westport Street Railway, which operates the line between Fall River and New Bedford, the nearest licensed community on the east side of Fall River, cooperated with the authorities in both cities in keeping the cars free from drunken men on Saturday night. Special officers were stationed at the terminals in New Bedford, and every car that went from that city to Fall River also carried special officers. Many persons who were deemed undesirable were refused permission to board the cars, and 25 arrests were made at the New Bedford end of the line.

Fall River authorities complained, however, of the action of the street railway officials of lines running to Rhode Island points where liquor is sold, in permitting drunken men to ride on the street cars.

At Haverhill, where it was expected that both the railroad and street railway companies would cooperate in ridding their cars of drunken men, there was considerable complaint of the failure to enforce the rule, especially on the lines running to the city from Lawrence, the nearest licensed city.

The last train from Lawrence to Haverhill on Saturday night bore a large number of men, who were boisterous in their actions and language, and although no arrests were made, the Haverhill police were summoned to the station to meet the train. Among those on board was W. Henry Root, chairman of the Haverhill Committee on Public Safety, and after his experience he went before the Board of Aldermen last night and obtained the passage of an order warning Haverhill citizens that a repetition of the scenes of Saturday would be followed by arrests not for drunkenness, but on more serious charges.

The Haverhill Committee on Public Safety is planning to carry the matter to the railroad and street railway officials, and, if unable to obtain any assistance in clearing the trains of objectionable persons, the committee will appeal either to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission or the Governor.

In North Adams, which is "dry" for the first time since 1887, the advocates of prohibition are trying to prevent the granting of pony express licenses. The closing of the saloons has been followed by an appreciable absence of drunken men on the streets, and the police report fewer arrests on Saturday night than for many years.

The enforcement of the no-license law in Leominster has not been difficult as the community has frequently been "dry." Still after a year of liquor selling, the police found less difficulty in maintaining order on Saturday night than for a year, and the prohibition forces are endeavoring to prevent the granting of any licenses for the shipment of liquor into the city.

ROAD DISCONTINUES TRAINS

In conformity with plans to conserve resources for the transportation of necessary supplies, the Erie Railroad announced it will discontinue at least 82 of its passenger trains in New York suburban service, beginning Sunday, May 13.

NEW HAVEN BILL PASSAGE URGED BY GOV. M'CALL

In Special Message to Legislature Chief Executive Indorses Plan of Road to Take Care of \$45,000,000 Floating Debt

Legislation to enable the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to issue preferred stock to finance the \$45,000,000 floating debt of the road, was urged in a special message sent to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday afternoon by Governor McCall. After being read in the House, the message, accompanied by a bill providing for this legislation, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Governor mentions in his message that the Public Service Commission has reported to him the desirability of the proposed legislation. In regard to the issuing of short-term notes, which has been the practice of the New Haven, Governor McCall says: "The latter policy is expensive and it leaves the railroad company at the mercy of varying financial conditions which may be adverse at the time it is necessary to borrow. The remedy might well have been considered by the Legislature in the bill which it has recently passed relating to this company, but the declaration of war, made since the legislation was initiated, has caused stupendous financial projects to be undertaken by the Government and will greatly augment the difficulty of the problem of railroad finance."

"I am informed that the present law authorizes the issue of preferred shares and that it probably permits the payment of dividends upon these shares out of net incomes, but that the company was under a disability under the laws of Connecticut from paying dividends, even when earned in a given year, in the present state of its balance sheet."

"That disability is in a way to be removed by a special act that was passed last week by the Connecticut Legislature and awaits action by the Governor, and it is desirable to remove any doubt there may be under Massachusetts laws. There is an obvious advantage in disposing of the floating debt through the issue of stock, the income of which does not constitute a fixed charge upon the property and which does not need to be refunded, nor involve the menace of receivership."

"From the standpoint of the New England public it is imperatively necessary that the company should construct additional sidings and secure more rolling stock in order to relieve congestion of its traffic, which approaches the proportions of an embargo on the business of this section of the country."

In the House yesterday, a bill which prohibits women employees from having attorneys or others represent them on minimum wage boards, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 108 to 96. The measure has already passed the Senate. The measure provides that representatives of employers and employees on wage boards must be actively engaged in work in the industry in which the controversy arises and also specifically prohibits the nomination of members of the bar.

An opinion was received in the House from Attorney-General Attwill that the bill to regulate the licensing of milk contractors and requiring them to make monthly payments is unconstitutional.

Mr. Perham of Chelmsford filed a bill in the House yesterday providing that persons convicted of drunkenness be placed upon probation for farm or other work.

In the Senate yesterday, after Senator Nichols of Boston had withdrawn his proposed referendum amendment, the bill to authorize the city of Boston to lay out and construct Stuart Street from Elliot Street to Huntington Avenue and to relocate and construct Elliot Street from Washington to Pleasant Street, was passed to be engrossed. The bill has been passed by the House. The Nichols amendment would have attached a referendum to the Mayor and City Council.

Without debate, the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill to authorize the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to acquire land and make improvements for the permanent preservation of historic points in the town of Plymouth.

Senator Wilson of Boston moved to substitute a new bill for the report of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, leave to withdraw, on the petition of William J. McDonald that the Pilgrim Exposition Company be incorporated. Further consideration was then postponed until Tuesday.

The Wilson bill provides that the Governor appoint three persons from the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, who, with nine persons named by the stockholders of the corporation, shall form the Pilgrim Exposition Company. This company would be authorized to issue \$10,000,000 of capital stock and \$15,000,000 of bonds, and the company would provide for a national or international exposition incidental to the celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. The company is directed to cooperate with the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission and to report its plans to the Governor and council on or before Dec. 1, 1917.

SENATE RECONSIDERS SCHOOL INQUIRY BILL

By a roll call ballot of 15 to 16 the Massachusetts Senate voted yesterday to reconsider its action of last Wednesday whereby it rejected a resolve providing for an investigation by the

State Board of Education into the needs of more equitable methods for supporting the public schools. The resolve, which was a redraft of several measures asking for legislation for the public schools, also included a provision for a report on the desirability of higher salaries for school teachers.

The Senate Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably yesterday the report of the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs recommending legislation to benefit the Boston Elevated Company. Provision for a \$15,000 appropriation for a further investigation of the Elevated company's affairs was stricken out.

"Ought to pass" was reported in the Senate yesterday by the legislative Committee on Roads and Bridges on a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 a year for the next five years on the State highways. This is the last year which the commission may operate under that act. The Senate Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on a bill providing for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 during 1918 for State highways. Both bills were placed in the orders for tomorrow for consideration.

IRISH QUESTION TO BE DEBATED

An order placing the Massachusetts House of Representatives on record in favor of "complete national independence" for Ireland and urging the President and Congress to make such representation to Great Britain, which was introduced in the Massachusetts House yesterday by Representative Lomasney of Boston, will be debated today. The order is:

"Ordered, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, regardless of race, creed, color or party, recognizing the gravity of the present international crisis, should respectfully urge the President and Congress of the United States to represent to Great Britain that the people of Ireland, who have always shown a friendly disposition toward this country, should be given their liberty and complete national independence; and he it further

"Ordered, That the clerk be directed to transmit a copy of this order to the President of the United States and to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from Massachusetts."

NEW STREET WORK IN MELROSE SOUGHT

Further municipal improvements in Melrose are recommended by Mayor Charles H. Adams, who asked the Board of Aldermen last night to authorize the borrowing of \$30,000 through an issue of bonds for paving Main Street from Porter Street northward to the Wakefield line. The Mayor also recounted to the aldermen his efforts to have the public wires placed underground and to complete the water system, sewer and surface drainage and sidewalks.

Main Street, Melrose, was completed three years ago and laid under the Hassam system. In the three years that part of the thoroughfare between Wyoming Avenue and Porter Street, has shown little signs of wear and Mayor Adams desires to extend this type of pavement from Porter Street to Franklin Square.

This stretch, it is estimated, will cost about \$10,000. The Mayor asks the Board of Aldermen to vote this amount and \$20,000 more to pave with bituminous macadam that part of Main Street between Franklin Square, Melrose Highlands, and the Wakefield line about one mile northward.

VACATION TRIPS FOR VOLUNTEER FARM LABORERS

Department of Labor Plans to Send Recruits to Any Part of the Country They Desire—An Inducement to Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The emergency call for seasonal labor, coupled with the necessity incident to war of intensification of agricultural production, may afford an opportunity for the organization by the Department of Labor of vacation corps for harvest work among factory and mining employees, in accordance with a plan which Secretary Wilson has been endeavoring to inaugurate for two years. In discussing the project yesterday, Secretary Wilson said:

"Many of the great mining and manufacturing industries of the United States shut down for a period each year; those which do not give to their employees vacations. Not all of us can go to the colors, but every patriotic American wishes to promote the successful prosecution of the war. I am sure that many of the laboring men and women engaged in the factories and mines would like to perform a distinctively patriotic service. They can do so by assisting in increasing and conserving crop production during their vacations."

"If those industries which suspend work would arrange to have the period of suspension come during the harvest season, the labor employed by them could be utilized in garnering the country's crops. In like manner, the other industries could arrange their vacation schedules to release a large number of their employees during the harvest season."

"Through its employment service, the labor department is prepared to organize this labor for harvest work, and to dispatch it to communities throughout the country in which it is most needed. There is pressing need for harvest hands, and the employees from the factories and mines would be permitted to stipulate what manner of harvesting each prefers to perform and the section of country in which he or she desires to work."

"Many men and women, working throughout the year in factories, or underground in the mines, would be glad of an opportunity to spend a few weeks in the open fields. This harvest work would offer to many of them opportunities to view sections of the country that would not otherwise be afforded them. When their work was completed they would have spent a pleasant and beneficial vacation, and have, in addition, the remuneration earned by their labors."

WINTHROP ALUMNAE

The annual May breakfast of the Winthrop School Alumnae Association was held at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday. Miss Mary E. A. McAlister, the president, presided. Miss McAlister read a poem, written by Miss Anna E. Pickens of Stoneham of the class of '54, who was a guest. Another of the members present was Mrs. John O'Brien of Sharon, class of '60. Miss John A. Kiggen of Hyde Park made a short address.

SHEEP RAISING REVIVAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an effort to revive sheep raising in this State the Mayor's food supply committee has purchased 10,000 sheep which it will dispose of to farmers.

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The white enamel that possesses the unique distinction of pure whiteness; does not turn yellow with age, but improves on exposure to light and air. It creates a perfect and washable surface that wears for years without losing its original beauty.

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"TREASURE ISLAND" IN STAGE VERSION AT THE HOLLIS

"Treasure Island," play in four acts made from Robert Louis Stevenson's story by Jules Eckert Goodman, presented for the first time in Boston at the Hollis Street Theater, evening of May 7. The cast:

Jim Hawkins.....Mr. Hopkins
Mrs. Hawkins.....Lucia Carne
The Lively.....Lark Taylor
Squire Trelawney.....Edmund Gurney
Captain Smollett.....Percy Warram
Hedderuth.....Jack O'Brien
Hunters.....Stuart Robinson, Jr.
Joyce.....Mrs. Robinson
Gray.....Lloyd Neal
Tom.....Fred Bennett
John.....James Mace
Allan.....J. Herman
John.....Frank Oliver
Bill Bones.....Hallett Thompson
Black Dog.....Hallett Thompson
Pew.....George Thompson
Long John Silver.....Herbert Ashton
Morgan.....George Manning
Anderson.....Jack Harris
George Merry.....John Rogers
Israel Hands.....Frank J. Woods
Dirk.....Russell C. Archer
O'Brien.....Chauncey W. Klein
Arrow.....George Thompson
Dirk.....Jerome Bruner
Ben Gunn.....Charles Hopkins

Mr. Goodman's play is a success because he has captured the essential thing, the Stevenson flavor. Had that eluded him, the result would have been commonplace melodrama. Matching Mr. Goodman's sympathetic and ingenious dramaturgy is an unctuous performance which preserves in a large degree the blend of comedy and adventure that makes "Treasure Island" a thrilling pirate tale for young-people and something approaching a gorgeous literary burlesque for their elders. "Treasure Island" on the stage, as between covers, is for boys and girls, and for men and women who were once boys and girls; yet it does not ask its audience to become childish. There is meat for imagination and intelligence in Stevenson's beautifully turned and unhackneyed phrases, so filled with the gusto of limitless adventure, salty and bracing with the tang of the sea; phrases that the tasteful adapter has transferred from the book to the stage with astonishingly few lapses into commonplace text, even when he is inventing dialogue to piece out the precious scraps of Stevenson's good talk.

Mr. Goodman has succeeded by being faithful to Stevenson's "story without a heroine," introducing only briefly the one woman mentioned at length in the original, Mrs. Hawkins. In staging the play Mr. Hopkins has utilized a generally accepted stage convention by having a woman play the role of Jim Hawkins, thus getting an agreeable thread of charm into the whole vigorous texture of the play, with results not dissimilar to casting a girl for Peter Pan. Not that Mrs. Hopkins makes the slightest capital of her femininity, for her emphasis affects all devotedly picture the youthful impulse and thirst for adventure. Her Jim Hawkins has in it something of the fresh heartiness and bravery of all manly and womanly youth. Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls alike would acclaim her.

The play opens with Stevenson's preface, spoken with romantic eloquence by Lark Taylor as Dr. Livesey. The first act, by virtue of Mr. Goodman's good play carpentry, gets over the ground of the presuppositions swiftly. Bill Bones bullies the patrons of Benbow Inn into singing his pirate song interminably. Dr. Livesey appoints Jim Hawkins as officer of the Crown, and that brave youth courageously stands up to the fearsome Black Dog, who comes to spy upon Bones and to take away the chart of the hiding place of the buried treasure. Pew, a baleful creature as vividly acted by Mr. Hopkins, passes the black spot to Bones, signifying that the crew of the lugger no longer recognize him as their captain. Bones expires, first telling Jim of the hidden treasure and the chart in his chest upstairs. The pirates make a raid on the inn but are routed by the citizens, and Jim gives the chart to Squire Trelawney. Trelawney and Dr. Livesey plan to set sail in search of the treasure, and Black Dog lurking outside the window overhears. A fine, bustling, if rather wordy, first act; full of color, and needing chiefly more attention to gradation and discretion in the violent transitions of Mr. Thompson's otherwise acceptable romantic acting to be quite satisfactory.

The second act introduces that affable hypocrite, Long John Silver, jolly pirate of the first class; the best part in the play, and capably acted by Herbert Ashton. Silver and his desperado crew ship on the Hispanola with intent to get the treasure for themselves, and the delighted Jim goes along as cabin boy. Then follow the scenes of mutiny on the ship when it comes to anchor off Treasure Island, the pirate's trip ashore with Jim as hostage while they search fruitlessly with the false chart, Jim's escape and amusing talk with the marooned Ben Gunn, the pirate's discovery of the right hiding place with the treasure chest, the gorgeous battle in the stockade ending with all the pirates involved slain except Silver, Jim's winning fight with the pirate guard on the Hispanola, and finally the assembly of all the honest folk and Silver in Ben Gunn's cave, where the treasure lies in a glittering golden heap. All these stage pictures are handsomely realized. A particular success is made of the difficult scene of Jim's night fight on the Hispanola. The lugger is shown tossing in a violent sea with the black waves heaving ceaselessly. Apparently the boat is mounted on a ball and socket joint, for it pitches and rolls most realistically. The lighting of this and other scenes is a model of artistry, achieving effects of illusion and charm in every setting. The numerous scenes follow each other in quick succession, thanks, doubtless, to the efficiency of an unusually large stage crew directed by the expert William Seymour.

While one could wish for more discretion in some of the acting (the cast is much let down from the New York company), the performance as a whole, proved unusually satisfactory to the large audience, which found its interest lessened only during the overlong scenes involving Bill Bones in the first act. Whenever the tale was getting on unhampered by stage acting that was more concerned in displaying itself than in telling the story, the audience's response was concentrated and hearty.

JEWETT PLAYERS IN JONES COMEDY

Henry Jewett Players in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," a comedy in three acts, by Henry Arthur Jones. The cast:

Lady Darby.....Dorle Sawyer
Footman.....Henry Bell
Mrs. Quennell.....Beatrice Miller
Lady Susan Harabin.....Gladys Morris
Sir Richard Kato, Q. C.....Leonard Craske
H. Conway Wingfield
James Harabin.....Fred W. Fernald
Admiral, the Hon. Sir Joseph Darby.....Cameron Matthews
Fergusson Pybus.....Leon Gordon
Elaine Shrimpton.....Jessamine Newcombe
Phillips.....Marion Winslip
Hotel waiter.....J. Casler-West
Lauren Edgerton.....Lionel Glenister
Kirby.....Nicholas Joy
Mr. Jacobm.....Leonard Craske

This rather amusing skit has been shown in Boston only twice before, the last time being in 1905, with Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore in the principal roles. It is not a play to be remembered long after being seen, as its entire theme is marital unfaithfulness, and it does little good to dwell on the more sordid sides of some men's experiences. There are many laughable incidents depicted, and the acting throughout is more than passable. The plot tells of a young English gentleman, of aristocratic but rather sporting tendencies, who is discovered by his young wife as untrue, and travels to Egypt. While there she develops a romance of her own and thoroughly incriminates herself. On her return to England, she is again thrown by accident into this man's company and an elopement is planned, but fortunately is frustrated by the lawyer-friend of the family. Later the erstwhile wife hears that her lover has been "false," and that he has married another. She therefore decides to return to her repentant husband and "let bygones be bygones."

There is of course much additional side-play of a very amusing character. The plot is laid in England, and the general English mannerisms, etc., are well affected without being so grossly exaggerated as is so often the case when the attempt is made to represent English speech and action upon the American stage. The lawyer "who has been connected with the divorce court for 25 years," is really a splendid character and H. Conway Wingfield acts the part well. The marriage, and its resultant shipwreck of the "artist," to "stamp himself upon the age," with Mr. Fergusson Pybus, who is so anxious Miss Elaine Shrimpton, of the militant suffragist type, who is infused with notions of her own for founding a "new morality" club for the women of Clapham, is portrayed in a most laughable way. It is clearly a case of incompatibility of temperament. Admiral, the Hon. Sir Joseph Darby, "the old scoundrel," and his wife, Lady Darby, are supposed to represent the somewhat conventional unions among the aristocracy of England. Broadly speaking, the play is one of those light skits, with not a great amount to recommend it—though amusing in a certain sense—but which, nevertheless, while not in the least elevating, seem to elicit laughter and applause.

BOSTON NOTES

Next week the Henry Jewett Players will revive their first production of the season, Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," at the Copley. The Craig Players next week will present "Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" a farce by William Blatt, for the first time on any stage, at the Castle Square.

"The Crisis," a motion picture version of Winston Churchill's novel, is to be seen at the Majestic Theater twice daily beginning next Monday evening.

At the Castle Square an audience asks but little aside from entertainment and amusement, and these it found in ample measure in the revival of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." It was glad to welcome the Craig Players back and it took its plaudits seriously and its jokes uproariously and enjoyed itself uncommonly well. There are few Castle Square performances which do not go with the "snap" that is greatly desired of producers, and "Mrs. Wiggs" was no exception. Mabel Colcord, competent and persuasive, Mr. Meek, vigorous and jovial, Miss Cushman, sprightly and assiduous, with all the rest kept the pace up to the proper point. Mr. Craig evidently made no mistake in the kind of peace with which to bring his players back to the audiences that know and like them.

HOUSE ADOPTS ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation Bill, carrying an appropriation of \$270,000,000 was adopted by the House this morning.

The amount of the Senate bill was reduced by \$400,000 and other minor changes were made in the Senate amendments, but in the main the conference report adopted by the House this morning changes the salient points of the original bill in only a small degree.

The conference report is now ready for concurrence or rejection by the Senate.

SUBURBAN NEWSDEALERS MEET

Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was the guest of the Suburban Newsdealers Association at the meeting held at the Boston City Club this noon. A discussion of the effect of the war on the newspaper business and what steps can be taken to meet it were discussed.

"MAID MISTRESS" AND "NIGHT BELL" OPERAS HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Pergolesi's "Maid Mistress" and Donizetti's "Night Bell"—Produced in English at the Lyceum Theater, New York, by the Society of American Singers, Albert Reiss, manager; Arthur Bodanzky directing the music; evening of May 7, 1917. The casts:

"MAID MISTRESS": David Bispham Zerbina.....Florence E. MacLennan Scapin.....Burgh Staller

"NIGHT BELL": Don Hannibal.....David Bispham Serafina.....Lucy Gates Enrico.....Albert Reiss The Mother.....Harriet Bellucci The Apprentice.....Carl Fornes

The English texts were prepared by Sidney Rosenfeld. The stage settings were planned by Jacques Coult.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dramatic singing in English unquestionably finds a solid basis in the old Italian comedy opera than anywhere else. If the success of Gilbert and Sullivan in building on this foundation is not convincing enough, surely the failure of librettists and composers who have built on other foundations should be. The Eighteenth Century Italian style of vocal melody, with its fine capacity for delineation of manners, fits English speech well, whereas the Nineteenth Century romantic and tragic style, whether of the Italian, the French or the German school, fits it ill.

Let people say what they will about the want of adaptability between English speech and dramatic song, the fact remains that manners, conceived in a vein of light satire, never cynical nor yet flippant, can be delineated in English singing dialogue with the utmost sensitiveness, illogicality and power. For a long time David Bispham, the baritone, has been working toward a proof of this in his various experiments on the opera stage and the concert platform. He came on the final argument for his case at the Lyceum Theater Monday night, singing with Mme. MacLennan, soprano, the ancient and perfect comedy duet of Pergolesi, "The Maid Mistress."

The praise of the enterprise set going Monday night belongs, necessarily, to the general manager, Mr. Reiss. It may be doubted, indeed, whether Mr. Bispham, all by himself, ever could have reached such success in stage production as Mr. Reiss, with the advantage of being a present member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, attained for him. But there is no uncertainty about who deserves the credit of having vindicated English—in this case English in translation—as an opera language. The presentation of the marriage comedy of Dr. Pandolfo and his serving maid, Zerbina, in dialogue that a New York audience could understand and at the same time in a musical style that it could applaud with grand opera dignity, was wholly the outcome of labors begun by Mr. Bispham within a decade.

There come times in an artistic controversy, like that which has been taking place as to the relative value of translated and original opera librettos, when the whole thing clears up through somebody's hitting on just the right exploit. Pergolesi's opera, "La Serva Padrona," written nearly 200 years ago, the prototype in many respects of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," has always been known to deserve production in the United States. It is recorded as having been performed by the Henry Russell Opera Company in a season of low-priced opera given at the Waldorf Theater, London, in 1905. It was scheduled for performance, but was not produced, at the Boston Opera House in the winter of 1909-10. It has been brought to the consideration of English-speaking audiences, then, in its Italian form, without gaining its way. But brought out in New York in an English form, it has won, if the approval of a first-night house proves anything, a distinguished success. Here, clearly, was a great work of an early period that needed for its acceptance simply to be presented in translation.

As to the vocal interpretation of the piece, the best friends of Mr. Bispham would have to admit his disadvantage in a role that runs so slow as that of Pandolfo. But they could claim excellence for him in singing the buffo melodies and incomparable mastery in combining into vocal unity the lines that have to be spoken and those that have to be sung. Mme. MacLennan did extraordinary work in the role of Zerbina, executing the ancient melodic infections with the deftness of a violinist, and imparting into the music an humor of the utmost sprightliness and subtlety. If she is not already the most finished comedy soprano on the opera stage in the United States, she promises soon to be.

Pergolesi's high comedy piece in two acts was followed by Donizetti's farce in one act, "The Night Bell." In this work, Mr. Bispham as the apothecary whose plans for a leisurely wedding are frustrated by a youth's tricks and disguises, did some picturesque and amusing character acting. Mr. Reiss distinguished himself both as a real tenor and as a mock one. He produced in his various make-ups a likely array of portraits, and did not spoil things so much as might have been supposed by his broken English. Miss Gates, the soprano, allowed her corner of the triangle to stand heavily, not reaching the vocal standard of her associates, even in the sentimental song with Enrico, and falling far below the general level in acting. Mr. Bodanzky gave the season a bright send-off as

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," 8:10.
Copley—"The Case of Rebellious Susan," 8:10.
Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8.
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

conductor. He had a careful group of players who knew how to perform the music of Pergolesi for string orchestra with delicacy, yet not with flimsiness; and who knew how to give lustre, without glare, to the more fully scored music of Donizetti.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed by the recording of papers, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington convey to Goldie Swartz, title to three brick houses and lots at 24, 38 and 40 Union Park, South End; 24 is assessed for \$9500, including \$4600 on the 2304 square feet of land; 38 is assessed for \$9100, including \$4600 on the 2305 square feet of land, and 40 is assessed for \$9300, including \$4800 on the 2390 square feet of land, making a total of \$27,900 worth of property at its assessed valuation.

Frank Ferdinand has purchased the frame double house and 7228 square feet of land at 81 and 83 Zeigler Street, Roxbury, conveyed by Edward A. Fillebrown et al. and assessed for \$5600. Of this amount \$4600 applies on the land. Mr. Ferdinand also has bought the frame dwelling house, and 5478 square feet of land at 69 Zeigler Street, owned by Addie H. Harris, which carries an assessment of \$4800, including \$3800 land value.

Esther Scher has sold to Sara Kagan her interest in the frame house and lot of land at 79 Holworthy Street, near Walnut Avenue. There is an area of 3334 square feet, valued at \$1000, which is made part of the \$5400 assessment.

Papers have gone to record for Ellen E. Kelly to Cornelius G. Sheehan and wife, buyers of the 3½-story brick house and 1730 square feet of land at 285 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown. The total taxed valuation is \$4900, of which the land carries \$1900.

BOSTON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

President Dowling is taking an active part in the campaign to raise a fund of \$150,000 for the orphans of France, and has sent a circular letter to every member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, urging prompt and generous subscriptions, to be sent to Allen Forbes, treasurer, 31 State Street.

HYDE PARK TRANSACTIONS

The Sunnyside Land Company has taken title from Helen V. Donoghue, owner of 29 building lots in Hyde Park, fronting on Gordon and Peabody avenues; also on Child and Chestnut streets, and on Sunnyside Road and Peabody Avenue. These lots average about 3200 square feet each and carry an assessment of ten cents a foot.

Luigi Alberti and wife purchased the frame dwelling house and two lots of land owned by Ray Hunter at 21 Collins Street, all taxed for \$4300. Of this amount \$2100 applies on the 37,300 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Chelsea St., 598, Ward 1; Standard Oil Co. of New York, C. A. Ellis, brick garage.
Melville Ave., 35 rear, Ward 19; Margaret C. Sullivan, C. A. & P. N. Russell, brick garage.
Whitten St., 42-44, 47-49, Ward 20; Geo. N. Douc, C. P. Fallaball, frame dwellings.
Highland St., 75 rear, Ward 24; Ellen Kettle, frame garage.
Houston St., 23, Ward 24; Alberta Hammond, E. M. Talbot, frame dwelling.
Boylston St., 1100, Ward 7; Arthur Peak, A. J. Carpenter, alter offices.
Dundee St., 27, Ward 7; Celia Thurdut, alter store and dwelling.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT SOUGHT

Road improvement bills of all kinds were heard today before the Massachusetts House Committee on Ways and Means, the principal plea being made in behalf of the four-mile stretch of roadway which would connect Dedham with the park system; the "No Man's" road in Saugus and the Groton-Littleton six-mile stretch on the ancient Great Road, between Boston and Keene, N. H.

B. & A. MEN ON STRIKE

More than 300 blacksmiths, machinists, boiler-makers and helpers, together with carmen, car repairs and inspectors, quit work at Allston, Beacon Park, East Boston and Cambridge yesterday. Refusal to confer with a committee of the strikers is given as reason for the action.

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POPS SEASON OPENS IN SYMPHONY HALL

The thirty-second season of the Symphony Hall Pops opened last night with an orchestra of about 75 players conducted by André Maquarre. Boston, as was befitting in wartime, expressed its pleasure in the recurrence of its annual summer musical amusement moderately, but unmistakably. The gallery was well-filled, the balcony showed some empty seats at the back and there were a few empty tables on the floor. All those outside the rail were filled. The uniforms scattered among the audience were not many; a uniform is not the proper garb in which to trifle—the women with their knitting and the men with papers opened at the war news all cast rather a serious aspect on the occasion. The undercurrent of interest found expression when the audience, not satisfied with merely rising, sang a verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" (the management had thoughtfully printed the words of the first stanza in the program). The program was of the same sort as usual and the orchestra probably has never played so well at any former season as it will this year. The program for tonight follows:

March, "our Director," Bigelow; overture, "Hans Heiling," Marschner; waltz, "Barcarole," Waldteufel; selection, "Miss Springtime," Kalman; two dances from "Coppelia," Delibes; selection, "Rigoletto," Verdi; march, "Les Millions d'Arlequin," Drigo; overture, "1812," Tschakowsky; "The Star-Spangled Banner"; ballet music from "Faust," Gounod; "Réve Angélique," Rubinstein; waltz, "Artists' Life," Strauss; march, "Second Connecticut," Reeves.

SHIPPING NEWS

Tilfish was landed at the South Boston Fish Pier today from the schooner Athena, 33,000 pounds, the first shipment of that fish brought direct to Boston for many weeks. Groundfish was scarce, only two trips being in, the schooners Mary P. Goulart having 93,800 pounds, and the Ignatius Enos 1400. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50@8.50, steak cod \$9.50, market cod \$5.50@7, pollock \$7.50, cusk \$5.50, and tilfish \$5.

Arrivals at Gloucester today included the schooner Natalie J. Hammond with 15,000 pounds halibut, and 70,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, and the gill netters with about 75,000 pounds of fresh fish.

Several Boston and Gloucester schooners are now engaged in tilfish fishing, having withdrawn from the cod and haddock industry, thus increasing the shortage of vessels in this trade and consequently causing shortage that results in higher prices. Among the boats now tilfish, but formerly in the ground fisheries, are: Elk, Jeannette, Priscilla, Robert & Arthur, Imperator, Mary F. Curtis, William Moore, Georgiana, Athena and Alice M. Guthrie.

PRICES ON FLOUR

CONTINUE TO RISE

Flour sold at wholesale today for \$15.50 to \$22 per barrel higher than last Tuesday, including the increase of 50 cents per barrel Monday. Dealers explain that the upward trend of prices follows the rising wheat market quoted from Chicago, and reflects the hoarding of flour on the part of the public, thus creating an abnormal demand.

Wholesalers say that business is dull, there being a slow demand for mill shipments. The consuming trade still demands flour in heavy quantities, although not as much as during the past few weeks, when hundreds of people purchased barrels for storing.

Statistics show the visible supply of grain in the United States to include: 22,143,000 bushels of wheat, 5,525,000 bushels of corn and 25,923,000 bushels of oats, compared to

54,738,000 bushels of wheat, 19,009,000 bushels of corn, and 11,948,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding period of last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators include 421,257 bushels of wheat, 180,849 bushels of corn and 484,953 bushels of oats, compared to 354,860 bushels of wheat, 20,743 bushels of corn and 520,596 bushels of oats for the corresponding time in 1916.

RECOUNTS OF VOTES IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS

Recounts of the votes cast in some of the Boston wards at the recent election of delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have revealed a tie between James J. Mullen Jr. and Joseph M. Sullivan in Ward 4, and a gain of 74 votes for John T. Gibbons in Ward 5, where charges of fraudulent voting were recently made in a petition to the Boston Election Commission from voters of this ward. The convention will decide what will be done regarding the candidates who are tied in Ward 4. The gain by Mr. Gibbons in Ward 5 was not sufficient to displace any of the three candidates who were declared elected on the first returns.

Recounts were also made of the votes cast in Wards 1, 10, 11, 17 and 18, but although the figures were changed in many cases, the changes were not sufficient to affect the standing of any of the candidates. Recounts will be made Wednesday of the votes cast in Wards 19, 20, 21 and 24. As a result of the recount in the Watertown district, the twenty-ninth Middlesex, George H. Dale won by a narrow margin over James H. Vahey.

MILK PRODUCERS FIX SUMMER PRICES

CONCORD, N. H.—At a largely attended meeting of the milk producers of Merrimack County, at the State House Monday, the farmers adopted resolutions to make their farms as largely as possible self-supporting and to retain their dairy cattle; to seek the cooperation of banks, business men and public authorities to procure at a fair and reasonable price the feedstuff impossible to raise on the farms, but necessary to retain the herds in producing condition; to demand the grain now used for the production of malt and distilled liquors for feeding dairy cattle; and to maintain an adequate supply of wholesome dairy products for New England. The lowest price possible.

They set the price of milk to producers as not less than 6 cents a quart delivered in Boston for the remainder of the summer contract.

STREET CAR ROUTE CHANGES

Commencing at 8 tonight and tomorrow night and continuing until 6 the following morning, on account of repaving Summer Street between Dewey Square and Dorchester Avenue, all Dorchester Avenue cars will be run in ward via Broadway Extension, Washington, Beach, Atlantic Avenue, thence regular route. On outbound trips, regular route to Dewey Square, thence Atlantic Avenue, Kneeland, Washington, thence regular route. The City Point, Summer Street Extension cars will be run between City Point and Summer Street Extension Bridge only.

LABOR TO FORM PROGRAM

At the headquarters of the Boston Central Labor Union at Wells Memorial Hall, Saturday evening. Representatives of organized labor, who have been elected delegates to the Constitutional Convention, will meet to formulate labor's program in the convention. Edward F. McGrady, president of the C. L. U., called the convention to order at 8 o'clock. Present were Patrick H. Jennings and James T. Moriarty, both of whom have been elected as delegates-at-large, representing organized labor.



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DETROIT

SHIPS AND FOOD SAID TO BE NEEDED FAR ABOVE MEN

James J. Storrow of Massachusetts Committee, Returning From Washington Conferences, Tells of Problems

"Ships and food come far ahead of men in what the United States should contribute to the war now," said James J. Storrow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at his office in the State House Monday. Mr. Storrow has just returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., where he as a representative of Massachusetts attended a series of conferences to find out how best the states can cooperate with the National Government at the present crisis. These conferences were attended by men from every one of the 48 states.

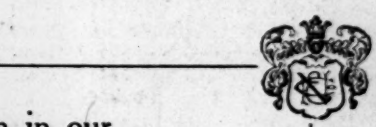
"Everyone of us," said Mr. Storrow, "came away from Washington with an increased idea of the gravity of the situation, and the seriousness of our job. Ships—and by that I mean steel ships—are our first need now. Judging from a letter I have received from Mr. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the question of labor is all that is holding up our production of steel ships. Mr. Powell says that there is immediate need of machinists, blacksmiths, angle-smiths, erectors and structural workers of all kinds."

"Food comes second to ships, but food is of no particular value if we do not have ships to transport it. If necessary, the Allies can wait a year before the United States sends over any men. More ships and more food are the main things now."

Mr. Storrow said that the Government seemed to be attacking the huge problem that is confronting it in a commendable fashion. "Of course," he said, "plenty of things are not going exactly as they should go. Everybody knows that. But think of the situation. It is as if a 100-horsepower engine was suddenly called on to turn a 1000-horsepower factory. Official Washington is showing the right attitude in coping with this huge problem." In answer to a specific question, Mr. Storrow said, "Secretary Baker impressed me as a very capable man."

"Massachusetts has been one of the leaders in the preparedness movement," Mr. Storrow said. "The organization of the State's Public Safety Committee has been copied by practically every other state to have such a committee." Mr. Storrow was appointed chairman of a committee to draw up a list of specific questions to which the states want definite answers by the Government. These answers when drawn up will be mailed to the proper authorities in each state and then made public.

"New England's particular problem just now is in connection with coal. Of the 33,000,000 tons of hard and soft coal used yearly by New England," Mr. Storrow said, "20,000,000 come by water from the South. I do not believe that the railroads could handle even 20 per cent of this 20,000,000 tons. And yet already three different proposals to divert coastwise ships that bring coal to New England for other uses have been made. No one would counsel tearing up the tracks of the New York Central Railroad just because tracks are needed in Europe, yet that is what taking away coastwise shipping would mean to New England. Ships are our main trunk line, North and South, for carrying coal and other bulky merchandise." Mr. Storrow has been named a member of a national coal committee to look into the coal question with particular attention to the distribution of the fuel.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NO WASHINGTON BASEBALL NINE FOR THIS YEAR

Withdrawal of the St. Louis University Has Not Greatly Affected Playing of the Missouri Valley Championship Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Baseball, which has never been played with consistency at Washington University, in the Missouri Valley Conference, has received another setback this spring as that institution has abandoned all athletics for the season. The college had no baseball team at all last year, like Drake University, which has none this spring. Because of this abandonment of the game for several years at a time it is not probable that Washington will prove much of a factor in Missouri Valley baseball for a couple of years to come.
Despite the elimination of this conference college from the schedule this spring, it may be of some interest to note what Washington University had when the curtain fell on its team. Coach William Edmunds was expecting a fairly strong team but he granted his material was mostly inexperienced. H. W. Meinholz '17, center fielder, was captain. The pitching staff consisted of E. Newman '19, F. Felch '19, Patrick Bryan '18 and M. Lyons '20. T. T. Burke '19 was the catcher, F. Rowan '19 on first, Carl Kamp '19 second, E. P. Weiner '18 shortstop, Edgar Schwartzbach '17 third base, J. H. Kelley '18 right field, and W. Kling '19 left field. Other recruits were Will Walters '19, Hiram Holliday '19, B. Martin '18, A. Kurrus '19 and C. Bryant '19.
The team was not getting all the practice it needed, because of the military drill, which was cutting in sharply three times a week, and it had few conference games scheduled, two only with the University of Missouri. Therefore the elimination of Washington in baseball has had little effect on the league.

HARVARD CALLS ANNUAL SCHOOL TRACK MEET OFF

Interscholastic Event Was Only One Left on the Spring Sport Calendar at the University

According to a report by the Harvard Athletic Association, the only event of the spring sporting calendar at Harvard this year has been definitely canceled. The schoolboy track meet, known as the Harvard interscholastic meet, was called off for two reasons.

The French party headed by Marshal Joffre and Premier Viviani is due in Cambridge next Saturday, and their presence would conflict with the schoolboy attraction. In the second place there has been a noticeable falling off in this year's entry list because of the effects of the war on schoolboy athletics.

Exeter Academy, Worcester Academy and Hebron Academy had entered their track squads for the meet, but many of the usual contenders were missing. The action of the high schools of Greater Boston in calling off track athletics this spring because of the war had its effect.

The Harvard management deemed it wiser to cancel the event rather than postpone it until 1918 or in the season, on account of the scarcity of entries.

YALE ATHLETES IN MARINE CORPS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The United States Marine Corps has proved one of the most attractive branches of the service for Yale's leading athletes. Five men, of whom four have captained Yale teams, enlisted for service with the Marines Monday. They are H. W. Le Gore, the baseball captain and football star; Holcomb York of the hockey team; Louis Ferguson, who captained one of Yale's best swimming teams; and J. W. Overton, the track and cross-country team captain, and cross-country intercollegiate champion. All four will receive temporary commissions. R. L. Hutchinson, the football center and baseball outfielder, has also joined the Marine Corps.

TWO W. P. I. COACHES NOW IN SERVICE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Polytechnic Institute lost its baseball and football coaches Monday by enlistments in the Marine Corps and Navy. Frank Brough, baseball coach, enlisted in the United States marines, and he has been ordered to report at Port Royal, Va., Thursday.

The other coach lost is F. T. Blake, who enlisted as a second gunner's mate in the Navy. He will report at Boston Friday.

STUDENTS SAIL FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A party of 86 American students in command of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council sailed Saturday to join the ambulance corps in France.

PITCHER SMITH RELEASED
CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League club has released pitcher Clarence Smith to the New Orleans Southern Association club.

GOLF STARS WILL MEET NEXT WEEK IN FINE MATCH

Francis Ouimet, J. P. Guilford, M. J. Brady and Louis Teller to Play for Ambulance Fund

The first attempt in the United States to raise any great sum of money by means of four-ball golf matches involving leading players, will be tried out one week from tomorrow. Large sums have been raised in England since the war by this means, and next week Francis Ouimet, J. P. Guilford, M. J. Brady and Louis Teller will play in an effort to help the Massachusetts Golf Association war ambulance fund.

It has not been decided definitely where the match will take place, but as Woodland Golf Club has offered its course the invitation may be accepted. Possibly Brae Burn Country Club, if it wants the match, could have it because of its being a neutral course and more admirably laid out for handling a large gallery. Woodland is willing to stage the match, although it is conducting an open tournament the last three days of this week, from which a goodly sum is expected to be turned over to the M. G. A. ambulance fund.

It goes without saying that such a match at Woodland or Brae Burn would attract a throng, and only good conditions would be necessary to make it a banner event. One reason is that Francis Ouimet has been so long out of competition that hundreds would be glad of the opportunity to watch him, as the match would involve no issue of amateurism and professionalism.

The plan for raising money is to charge each spectator 50 cents and any one who enjoys watching good golf must admit that the fee would not be too great to see such a combination of players in a match. All four are remarkable golfers.

Guilford is the State amateur champion; Brady holds the State open title and the chances are that the titleholders will be paired against Ouimet, as the former national open champion, and Louis Teller, who ranks as one of the best professionals ever developed in France.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT FOR WOMEN AT ESSEX UNDER WAY

Only One Match Played on Opening Day—Mrs. Hitchens Defeats Miss Helen Bernhard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual invitation lawn tennis tournament for women of the Essex County Country Club of West Orange, N. J., began Monday afternoon under poor conditions. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that only one match was played during the afternoon, when Mrs. C. V. Hitchens, champion of Mexico, defeated Miss Helen Bernhard of New York, at 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. A total of 23 women were in the draw, including two national title holders, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national champion on outdoor courts, and Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion.

Mrs. R. L. Wood, a former metropolitan doubles champion, and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, former national indoor doubles titleholder, are in the lower half with Miss Wagner, as are Mrs. de Forest Candee, the Heights Casino player; Miss Helene Pollak, Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Ethel Tyndale, former Staten Island champion. Miss Bjurstedt is in the upper half, and probably will meet Mrs. Hitchens in the second round.

The match between Mrs. Hitchens and Miss Bernhard was extremely close, a majority of the games going to deuce. In spite of the slippery footing, Miss Bernhard covered her territory so skillfully in the first set that Mrs. Hitchens could win only three games. Both players played from the back of the court almost entirely in this session, and Miss Bernhard proved the more effective at deep driving.

The second set had not gone far before Mrs. Hitchens took more chances and worked her way to the net occasionally. She also gained better control over her severely cut strokes, and Miss Bernhard found it difficult to handle the low-bouncing ball, with the result that the champion took the last two sets, at 6-3, 6-3, winning the match. The summaries follow:

Essex County Country Club's Women's Invitation Singles (First Round)—Miss Dorothy Dunn won from Miss Margaret Taylor, by default; Miss Ethel Tyndale won from Miss Susette Henry, by default; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3; Mrs. D. C. Mills won from Mrs. de Forest Candee, by default.

Second Round (First Round Bye)—Mrs. S. W. McAnany won from Miss G. D. Torre, by default; Miss Helene Pollak won from Mrs. R. A. Pope, by default.

OUTFIELDER GILBERT SOLD
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Announcement of the sale of Lawrence Gilbert, outfielder, to the New Orleans club of the Southern Association was made Monday by the Kansas City club of the American Association. Gilbert refused to sign this spring and has been at his home in New Orleans.

CATCHER DILLHOEFER SOLD
CHICAGO, Ill.—William Dillhoefer, catcher for the Chicago Nationals, was sold to the Columbus club of the American Association Monday. Dillhoefer came to the local club from the Milwaukee club of the American Association.

THREE GAMES IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE SERIES

Boston, Cleveland and New York Are the Winners, While Chicago and St. Louis Do Not Play—Ruth Gets a Shutout

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Boston	11	4	738	476
St. Louis	11	8	579	389
New York	9	7	563	379
Chicago	11	10	524	425
Cleveland	10	10	500	382
Philadelphia	6	10	376	368
Detroit	6	10	375	476
Washington	6	11	353	378

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 1, Washington 0.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.
New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis-Chicago, postponed.

Games Today
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Three of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball championship series were contested Monday, Chicago and St. Louis being the only clubs compelled to postpone their contest.

The feature game of the day was that between Boston and Washington where Ruth of the Red Sox and Johnson of the Senators engaged in a fine pitcher's duel in which the Boston man came out best by a score of 1 to 0. Cleveland had a hard-fought game with Detroit which was won by the former 4 to 3, and New York easily defeated the Philadelphia Athletics 9 to 4.

RUTH OUTPITCHES JOHNSON AND WINS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ruth of the Boston Red Sox and Walter Johnson of the Washington Americans engaged in a fine pitcher's duel here Monday afternoon and the Boston star came out ahead by a 1 to 0 score. It was also the sixth straight victory of the season for Pitcher Ruth.

Ruth pitched one of the best games he has ever taken part in, holding Washington to two hits and not allowing a single Washington player to get beyond first base during the entire game. He struck out three players and gave only one base on balls. Johnson was nearly as effective, striking out seven batters, giving one base on balls and allowing four hits, one for two bases.

The lone run of the game was scored in the eighth inning on a two-base hit by Scott, who went to third on a scratch hit by Thomas and scored on a sacrifice fly by Ruth. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 2
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0
Batteries—Ruth and Thomas; Johnson and Almsmith. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 34m.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM DETROIT, 4-3

DETROIT, Mich.—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 4 to 3, here Monday in a loosely-played game. Bagby and Boland pitched well, but the former received better support. Detroit lost a chance to tie the score in the ninth, when Speaker raced almost to the flagpole and caught Crawford's long hit. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 4 7 1
Detroit 1 2 3 0 0 2 0 0 3 5 2
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Boland, Cunningham and Spencer. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 44m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 9-4

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Falkenberg made his debut with Philadelphia here Monday in a game which was won by New York 9 to 4. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 9 11 1
Philadelphia 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 6 5
Batteries—Mogridge and Nunamaker; Falkenberg and Schang. Umpires—Connelly and McCormick. Time—1h. 50m.

MILTON ACADEMY REPRESENTED BY VERY FINE TEAM

Baseball Nine Has Won Seven Straight Games This Season—Meets Milton H. S. Tomorrow

Schoolboy baseball enthusiasts have been watching the work of the Milton Academy team with no little interest and judging from the start the nine has made, it looks as though the boys were out to make a name for themselves this year. The Milton High School nine is scheduled to meet the academy team on the latter's grounds tomorrow afternoon, and the M. A. boys are confident that they can add another victory to their already fine list.

A victory over Milton High School will bring the list of victories for Milton Academy up to eight straight. Seven contests have been played so far this season, and not one has been lost. There is no doubt that the team representing the academy is one of the strongest and smoothest-working that has ever been produced at the institution. Milton Academy has won victories over Browne & Nichols, Boston Latin, Roxbury Latin, Noble and Greenough, Volkmann, Thayer Academy and Huntington School.

The pitching end of the work is being taken care of by R. D. Campbell '11, John Rice and Arthur Tisdale. All are veterans of the game, and in the seven games played so far only 26 hits have been made off these three pitchers, who divide up the work. The Boston Latin boys were found to be the hardest hitters of any of the teams played this season, the boys coached by Fred O'Brien making eight hits. All three pitchers are being caught by C. E. Weeks, another veteran, who is showing excellent form. He is batting for 409 and has made many fine putouts at the plate.

First base is being ably taken care of by J. C. Lietey, who has shown unusual ability in covering the position. He is still a little weak at bat, but is improving, and his fielding makes him one of the most valuable men on the team. W. G. Gardner has been shifted from his old position at third to second base, and while his fielding is all that could be asked for, he, too, lacks strength at the bat. Robert Dorr and T. P. Lincoln are alternating shortstop, and are in excellent shape. Dorr is at present batting for 409, with Lincoln right behind him. Albert Dickson is taking care of third base again in his usual steady manner, and hitting well.

The veteran outfield is one of the team's strong points. So far this season the outfield has played errorless baseball. E. L. Faxton, Robert Hamilton and F. H. Humphrey make up the team, which is one of the best that has been turned out at the academy in recent years. The boys are out to make a record in the matter of errorless games.

HAWES SCHOOLBOYS DINE

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Hawes Schoolboys Association took place at the Hotel Bellevue last night. These officers were elected: President, William Park; vice-presidents, John Kohr and Charles Lincoln; secretary, Charles P. Noyes; treasurer, Dr. George O. Jenkins. Edward B. James, William E. L. Dillaway, Richard Monks, William Park, Lewis J. Bird, Charles Lincoln, Henry P. Kennedy, John H. Means, George B. James, John A. Stetson, George W. Emerson, Edward A. Talbot, Edward J. Rockett and James T. Tighe.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

The Women's City Club heard an address last night from Richard Dana on "Civil Service," which was preceded by an illustrated address by Miss Marian C. Nichols, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association. A dinner was given in honor of Miss Nichols before the meeting. The guests were Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Miss Evelyn Sears, Richard Dana, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Miss Mabel Hill, Arthur Brook, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Graves, Professor and Mrs. Munroe of Cambridge and Ralph Faulkner.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A game was won in 50 seconds yesterday when the Radcliffe College juniors defeated the freshmen by a score of 12 to 10. Up to within 50 seconds of the closing time the game had run even with several spectacular plays. Finally the juniors managed to score, winning the game and giving them the interclass championship. The Art Club is to hold an election of officers this afternoon. Students who went to Silver Bay last year are having an "at home" party in Agassiz House today.

FRANCIS J. BRENNAN NAMED

Francis J. Brennan, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, was appointed yesterday by Mayor Curley acting chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners to succeed John M. Minton, who had been chairman of the board since 1902. Under the circumstances it was necessary that the appointee for the temporary chairmanship be a member in some other city department in order to fulfill the regulations governing such appointments.

FALL RIVER LINE CHANGE

Owing to a change in the United States Government harbor regulations, the Fall River Line boat train will resume its normal schedule, leaving Boston at 6 p. m., beginning tonight. The train since April 19 has been leaving at 3:45 p. m.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, IS AWARDED BIG COMPETITIONS

Amateur Athletic Union in Louisiana Will Hold Its 1918 Championship Meet in That City—Swimmers to Galveston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—As a result of the trip to Texas of Louis di Benedetto, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union in Louisiana, the 1918 track and field championships of that organization will be held in Houston, Tex., under the auspices of Rice Institute.

The 1918 swimming championships will be held in Galveston under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the 1917 five-mile individual and team championship contests will take place at Shreveport, La., in September, under the auspices of the State Fair Association.

"My trip was very successful," said Mr. Benedetto. "I found in Shreveport that athletics were at a standstill, but the people there are willing to co-operate. Secretary Hirsch, of the Fair Association, did not hesitate to discuss athletics in connection with the fair and unless our plans miscarry we will bring at least 10 teams of five men from Shreveport next November."

Galveston is a live center for amateur athletics. C. C. Hardy, formerly Y. M. C. A. director here, is at Galveston and as a result of my trip the Ocean A. C., Y. M. C. A., Ball High School A. A., Y. M. H. A. Sunday School A. L., will affiliate with us. The Crystal Palace swimming pool is one of the greatest I've seen, being about 120 yards long and about 40 yards wide. It is well adapted for the holding of a great swimming carnival. The Galveston people have put in a bid for the 1918 championship.

"I spoke with Mr. Arbuckle, athletic director of Rice; Mr. Driver of Texas A. & M. and Mr. Belmont of the University of Texas, and they all seem to favor the idea of the 1918 track meet at Houston."

"On the way back I stopped off at Beaumont and had a long talk with V. A. Tanguis of the Y. M. C. A. there. Mr. Tanguis was formerly with the New Orleans Y and is very much interested."

AMERICAN FANS MAY HAVE TO PAY BASEBALL'S TAX

Magnates Are Working for the Enactment of a Federal Law Requiring a Stamp Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American fans probably will have to pay baseball's share of the war tax. Magnates in all leagues are bending their energies toward the enactment of a Federal law which will require the payment of a stamp tax before a fan passes the gate. They claim the requirement of a tax on a club's gross receipts, as has been proposed, would ruin many clubs. Baseball, in fact, would have to go out of business in some sections.

President J. K. Tener of the National League is one supporter of the plan to tax single admissions. "Intelligent consideration of the proper method of taxation," President Tener said today, "by which club might continue to operate, and at the same time provide the largest revenue for the Government, would result in a tax on each admission or the net receipts."

TENNESSEE MUNITIONS PLANT EXPLOSION

BRISTOL, Tenn.—Reports received here from Kingsport today said that one life was lost and two men were seriously injured in an explosion today in the munitions plant of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company. Federal guards stationed outside the factory were thrown to the ground by the shock of the explosion. None were reported injured.

For weeks the greatest precautions have been taken to protect the plant. All new employees have been carefully watched and extra precautions had been taken to guard the works following the Edgemoor, Pa., explosion. The plant has been running 24 hours a day with three shifts of men.

PITCHER ENRIGHT RELEASED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Americans have released pitcher John Enright to Richmond and pitcher Alexander Ferguson to Utica.

PICKUPS

New York is back in first place in the National League after having secured its first victory in 12 days.

Ohio State University gives every indication of winning the Western Conference baseball championship this season.

Pitcher Falkenberg lost his first game as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics; but it was due to poor support rather than to poor pitching.

The Montreal Club of the International League now has a Cuban player in the person of Thomas Romanach, formerly with the Cincinnati Nationals.

That changed lineup seemed to work finely for the Boston Braves. They showed some of the form which won them the world's championship in 1914.

C. A. Bender, formerly star pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics, will pitch this summer for the Maryville (Pa.) Club of the Dauphin-Perry League.

In a game recently played between Baltimore and Buffalo in the International League, Baltimore made four runs in one inning on one hit and six bases on balls.

Bowdoin College is now the only undefeated nine in the Maine State series and has three straight victories to its credit. Bates has yet to win a championship game.

Any doubt regarding Rudolph's ability to pitch championship baseball was removed yesterday. He allowed only five hits and struck out four batters, three in one inning.

Manager Mack is not a strong believer in the idea of putting the best batsmen up near the top of the batting order. McInnis and Schang, his two best batsmen, are sixth and eighth respectively.

Six straight for Pitcher G. H. Ruth of the Boston Red Sox. The star left-hander is displaying the best pitching he has ever shown and has been dealing the best pitchers in the league including Walter Johnson and Ray Caldwell.

Mississippi Agricultural College has a fine pitcher in Etheridge, who has a record of striking out 43 players in 49 innings. In two weeks he pitched 27 innings against Louisiana State, Sewanee and Mississippi colleges without permitting a run.

Col. T. L. Huston, part owner of the New York Americans, is credited with being the first baseball man to join the United States Army service. He served in the Engineering Corps in the Spanish-American War and has been on the reserve list ever since.

Fitzpatrick was given a chance to play in right field for the Braves yesterday and he showed up better than any man who has played that position for them this year. He not only fielded brilliantly, but his two-base hit in the fourth inning scored three runs.

Two more postponed games. Now there are 24 in the National and 29 in the American. In addition to this there are two tie games to replay in the National as well as one protested game. This makes 56 double-headers already in view with the season less than a month old.

Either the major league batsmen have not yet reached true form or else the pitchers are going to have a remarkable year this season. Yesterday there was a two-hit, a three-hit, two four-hit and two five-hit games while the greatest number of hits made by any one team was nine.

P. D. LEE LEADS PRINCETON NINE

PRINCETON, N. J.—P. D. Lee '18 of Silver Springs, Md., was elected captain of the Princeton varsity baseball team at a meeting of the members of the 1917 squad Monday. Lee prepared at Pomfret School, where he played on the team for three years.

He was a member of his freshman nine and of the varsity for the past two seasons. He has always led the batting order, and is considered one of the fastest men on the team. He is an outfielder.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	11	5	584
Baltimore	13	5	725
Rochester	7	7	580
Providence	8	8	590
Toronto	8	9	471
Montreal	7	10	412
Richmond	7	11	359
Buffalo	3	13	187

RESULTS MONDAY
At Buffalo
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 5 0
Buffalo 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 1

At Toronto
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 5 1
Baltimore 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 1

At Montreal
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence 0 2 3 0 1 1 2 0 12 11
Montreal 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 3

At Rochester
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 2
Richmond 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 3

GAMES TODAY
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.

NEW YORK BACK AS LEADER IN THE NATIONAL

Giants Defeat Philadelphia in Close Game, While St. Louis Is Forced to Remain Idle—Chicago and Boston Winners

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	9	5	643	133
St. Louis	12	7	633	500
Chicago	14	9	609	550
Philadelphia	8	7	558	500
Cincinnati	11	13	458	524
Boston	6	8	429	667
Brooklyn	5	8	385	714
Pittsburgh	7	15	318	429

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati-St. Louis, postponed.

NEW YORK IS again leading the National League baseball championship standing, following its 2-to-1 victory over Philadelphia Monday afternoon, while St. Louis was forced to remain idle. Two other games were played in this league, Boston defeating the Brooklyn champions, 7 to 0, and Chicago winning from Pittsburgh, 4 to 1.

CHANGED LINEUP IS WINNER FOR BRAVES

Presenting a changed lineup the Boston Braves easily defeated the Brooklyn champions at Braves Field, Monday afternoon, by a score of 7 to 0. Rudolph was selected to pitch for the winners and he was in championship form, allowing only five hits and there being only one inning in which the champions had a chance to score. In the fifth inning Rudolph struck out the side.

Smith started pitching for Brooklyn and was far from championship form. His support was also rather poor, a muff of a fly ball by Fabrique being largely responsible for the three runs scored by Boston in the fourth inning.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 7 8 0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1
Batteries—Rudolph and Gowdy; S. Smith, Dell and Miller. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield. Time—1h. 40m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PITTSBURGH BY 4-1

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago defeated Pittsburgh, 4 to 1, here Monday. The locals bunched hits behind Grimes' wildness and took a lead in the second inning which the visitors could not overcome. Cooper replaced Grimes and the game resolved itself into a pitching duel between Seaton and Cooper, the former allowing three scattered hits for nine innings while Cooper was found for two in six innings. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1
Batteries—Seaton and Elliott; Grimes, Cooper and Fischer. Umpires—Klem and Emshie. Time—1h. 32m.

NEW YORK TEAM IS VICTORIOUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Nationals won their first game in the last 12 days here Monday, defeating Philadelphia by a score of 2 to 1. Both Tesreau and Lavender pitched splendid ball. Score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0
Batteries—Tesreau and McCarty; Lavender, Oeschger and Kallifer. Umpires Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 42m.

CHICAGO BEATS IOWA NINE, 8-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
IOWA CITY, Ia.—Poor fielding behind Pitcher Hansella cost Iowa Monday afternoon's Western Conference baseball game with the University of Chicago, the Maroons winning, 8 to 1. In every inning except the seventh, misplays gave the victors their tallies.

Iowa averted a shutout by scoring a run in the eighth inning on hits by Frank and Gillis. Both the Iowa infield and outfield slipped up to give Chicago a start on the bases. Harrison dropped one high fly that should have been an easy out, the runner making three bases on the play. Chicago worked a double steal in the second inning to score a runner from third. Brown fielded brilliantly for Iowa and started at the bat. Cahn put up a fast game for Chicago. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 2 0 2 1 3 0 0 8 8 1
Iowa 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 9
B

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

IX

The Address to the People, issued by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1780, when it submitted the Constitution to the people for their acceptance or rejection, contained reasons and explanations for the adoption of many of the provisions of the form of government. This address sheds some light on the discussions of the convention, and makes clear why the delegates considered it necessary to provide, among other things, certain checks and balances in the executive and legislative departments, and to give to the justices of the courts tenure of office during good behavior.

Some light also is shed on the reasons which led the convention to provide for the tests which obligated officials to renounce their obligations to all civil and religious potentates in foreign countries, and a brief explanation is made of that portion of the Declaration of Rights which related to public worship and support of Protestant ministers.

In opening, the Address to the People set forth certain axiomatic statements, in part as follows:

"Unless a due proportion of weight is given to each of the powers of government, there will soon be a confusion of the whole. An overbearing of any one of its parts on the rest would destroy the balance and accelerate its dissolution and ruin; and a power without any restraint is tyranny. The powers of government must then be balanced; to do this accurately requires the highest skill in political architecture. Those who are to be invested with the administration should have such powers given to them as are requisite to render them useful in their respective places, and such checks should be added to every branch of power as may be sufficient to prevent its becoming formidable and injurious to the Commonwealth."

Coming to the explanation of the Constitution, the address continued, in part:

"In the form now presented to you, there are no more departments of government than are absolutely necessary for the free and full exercise of the powers thereof. The House of Representatives is intended as the representative of the persons, and the Senate of the property of the Commonwealth. These are to be annually chosen, and to sit in separate bodies, each having a negative upon the acts of the other. This power of a negative in each must ever be necessary, for all bodies of men, assembled upon the same occasion and united by one common interest of rank, honor or estate, are liable, like an individual, to mistake, bias and prejudice."

"These two Houses are vested with the powers of legislation, and are to be chosen by the male inhabitants who are 21 years of age and have a freehold of the annual income of \$23, or \$50 in any estate. . . . The power of revising, annulling objections to any bill or resolve that shall be passed by the two Houses, we were of opinion, ought to be lodged in the hands of some one person; not only to preserve the laws from being unsystematical and inaccurate, but that a due balance may be preserved in the three capital powers of government. The legislative, the judicial and executive powers naturally exist in every government; and the history of the rise and fall of the empires of the world affords us ample proof that when the same man or body of men enact, interpret and execute the laws, property becomes too precarious to be valuable, and a people are finally borne down with the force of corruption resulting from the union of those powers."

"The Governor is emphatically the representative of the whole people, being chosen, not by one town or county, but by the people at large. We have therefore thought it safest to rest this power in his hands; and that as the safety of the Commonwealth requires that there should be one Commander in Chief over the militia, we have given the Governor that command for the same reason that we thought him the only proper person that could be trusted with the power of revising the bills and resolves of the General Assembly; but the people may, if they please, choose their own officers."

"To prevent the Governor from abusing the power which is necessary to put into his hands, we have provided that he shall have a council to advise him at all times and upon all important occasions, and he, with the advice of his council, is to have the appointment of civil delegates, and will undoubtedly be agreeable to their constituents; for if those officers who are to interpret and execute the laws are to be dependent upon the election of the people, it must forever keep them under the control of ambitious, artful and interested men, who can obtain most votes for them. If they were to be appointed by the two Houses, or either of them, the persons appointing them would be too numerous to be accountable for putting weak or wicked men into office."

"Besides, the House is designed as the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth, and are to impeach officers for misconduct; the Senate are to try the merits of such impeachments; it would be therefore unfit that they should have the creation of those officers which the one may impeach and the other remove."

"But we conceive there is the greatest propriety in vesting the Governor with this power, he being, as we have before observed, the complete representative of all the people, and at all times liable to be impeached by the House before the Senate for maladministration. And we would here observe that all the powers which we have given the Governor are necessary to be lodged in the hands of one man, as the General of the Army and

the First Magistrate, and none can be entitled to it but he who has the annual and united suffrage of the whole Commonwealth."

"You will readily conceive it to be necessary for your own safety that your judges should hold their offices during good behavior; for men who hold their places upon so precarious a tenure as annual or other frequent appointments will never so assiduously apply themselves to study as will be necessary to the filling their places with dignity. Judges should at all times feel themselves independent and free."

"Your delegates have further provided that the Supreme Judicial Department, by fixed and ample salaries, may be enabled to devote themselves wholly to the duties of their important office. And for this reason, as well as to keep their department separate from the others in government, have excluded them from a seat in the Legislature; and when our constituents consider that the final decision of their lives and property must be had in this court, we conceive they will universally approve the measure. The judges of probate, and those other officers whose presence is always necessary in their respective counties, are also excluded."

"Your delegates did not conceive themselves to be vested with power to set one denomination of Christians above another; for religion must, at all times be a matter between God and individuals; but we have, nevertheless, found ourselves obliged by a solemn test, to provide for the exclusion of those from offices who will not disclaim those principles of spiritual jurisdiction which Roman Catholics in some countries have held, and which are subversive of a free government established by the people."

"We find it necessary to continue the former laws and modes of proceeding in courts of justice until a future Legislature shall alter them; for, unless this is done, the title to estates will become precarious, laws will be multiplied, and universal confusion must take place."

With regard to the Declaration of Rights, the Address to the People made reference only to the much-mooted Article III, which, in its provisions for public religious instruction and support of Protestant ministers, set up a form of State church. This article was the chief bone of contention during the convention, and was the provision which received the least support from the people when the Constitution was submitted to them in 1780. It continued to be a debatable subject during the first half century of the Nation, the agitation against its inclusion in the Constitution not ceasing until the amendment of 1833 furnished a substitute provision, which effected a separation of church and State."

Because of the marked differences of opinion over this article, the convention felt it was necessary to make an explanation to the people. The following statement was made in the Address to the People:

"In the third article of the Declaration of Rights, we have, with as much precision as we were capable of, provided for the free exercise of the rights of conscience. We are very sensible that our constituents hold those rights infinitely more valuable than all others; and we flatter ourselves that while we have considered morality and the public worship of God as important to the happiness of society, we have

sufficiently guarded the rights of conscience from every possible infringement. This article underwent long debates and took time in proportion to its importance; and we feel ourselves peculiarly happy in being able to inform you that, though the debates were managed by persons of various denominations, it was finally agreed upon with much more unanimity than usually takes place in disquisitions of this nature."

"We wish you to consider the subject with candor and attention. Surely it would be an affront to the people of Massachusetts Bay to labor to convince them that the honor and happiness of a people depend upon morality, and that the public worship of God has a tendency to inculcate the principles thereof, as well as to preserve a people from forsaking civilization and falling into a state of savage barbarity."

Copies of the Address to the People were sent, together with printed copies of the Constitution, to the selectmen of the towns and the committees of the plantations throughout Massachusetts Bay colony, which at that time embraced Maine. They were read in town and plantation meetings, and the results of the voting on the several provisions of the Constitution were forwarded to the secretary of the convention. In June, 1780, the convention declared the Constitution adopted, and set the following October as the time for it to take effect.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Republicans and Tariff

NEW YORK TIMES—There is new proof that the Republican Party is not fairly represented by its publicity association, whose president, ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., occasionally issues proclamations or statements from an office in Washington. In the House debate upon the war bond bill the party's spokesman and leader was Mr. Fordney, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, who gave assurance that the Republicans would support not only the pending measure but also the coming bill for new internal taxes. He distinctly opposed revision of the tariff at the present time, although he has been a prominent advocate of protective duties. Revision would involve, he said, a delay of not less than five months. Moreover, abnormal conditions affecting prices, cost of production, and international trade made it impossible now, in his opinion, to get the data required for any revision. Probably he had on his desk the statement, issued a few days ago, in which his party's publicity association drew depressing pictures of the dreadful effect of the present tariff and predicted additional misery in the near future "unless the American people, regardless of party, insist upon immediate action by Congress for the protection of American producers." The association would have the high duties of the Payne-Aldrich law put back without a minute's delay. It is at variance with the Republicans of the House and their tariff leader. Why does the Republican National Committee permit the public to believe that it is willing to maintain and to be misrepresented by a publicity association of this blundering kind?

Farm Labor
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—With the plowing season well under way and

corn-planting time near at hand, the farm year's problems begin to loom up as real and urgent. There are enough men in this country to supply the Army without drawing upon the farms and the factories which are engaged in work needed in the pursuit of the war, and enough left over to provide the farmers with all of the help they need. But this vast army of potential helpers must be mobilized with proper regard for the welfare of the country as a whole. If one community is able to muster more farm labor than it needs, it must share its labor with less fortunate communities. In drawing on the cities for labor, care must be taken to see that the labor is applied where it is needed. If the height of the harvesting season finds farm laborers wandering about in search of employment, then it may be surmised that the Government has failed. It is a big job to parcel out farm labor on an efficient basis, a job calling for the best talent the country is able to muster. America this summer will be no place for the idler, and the sooner this is realized the better for all concerned.

As to Fancy Food Wrappers
SPOKANE CHRONICLE—Consumers should use all their buying influence to encourage the plain wrapper and box for foodstuffs. The gilded label, fancy trimmings and frills are of little value even as additions to the waste paper store. They represent an expense which the consumer should not be compelled to bear at this time. They should be eliminated even at the cost of sacrificing a distinctive package or wrapper. L. G. Burns of the Burns Candy Company of Spokane suggests that people get too much that cannot be eaten when they buy food. He declares the advanced cost of certain lines of staples is due largely to the increased price of paper. His idea immediately brings to the fore a long list of household necessities which are delivered in fancy colored paper, smothered in layer upon layer of cardboard and tissue paper or sealed with fine specimens of the lithographers' art. The plain wrapper, manufactured and printed in the Pacific Northwest, will find ready acceptance by Northwestern trade if it checks the rising cost of food. The trade should carefully seek out the goods produced by the manufacturer who honestly attempts to reduce unnecessary costs in favor of the consumer.

FILIPINOS EXPRESS LOYALTY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor-General Harrison has cabled to the War Department that on Saturday about 15,000 people, representing all classes of the Filipinos in Manila, marched to his official residence and expressed their loyalty and devotion to the United States.

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is announced for this week. The boxes are of Tennessee Mountain red cedar, which takes a very high, even finish; many are copper trimmed; all have ball bearing castors and are fitted with lock and key. We recommend them for graduation and wedding gifts.

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Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Coats and Blouses

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Isaac Dudley Fletcher, whose donation of art treasures and of millions of dollars in cash to the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York City, has made him eligible to the list of major benefactors of the American public interested in esthetics, accumulated his huge fortune without attracting attention, and was an "unknown multimillionaire." Most of his wealth came from the manufacture of coal tar products, use of which he was first among Americans to see would cause national and international demand. Prior to the war the company which he headed did a large and lucrative business. Since the war opened it has doubled its profits. Mr. Fletcher was a native of New England, who to business sagacity joined love for and appreciation of art, and who used his surplus wealth for the accumulation of paintings and for philanthropic ends.

Charles F. Gettemy, who has been asked by Governor McCall of Massachusetts to supervise the registration of eligibles in the State preparatory to putting the selective draft law into operation, has a national reputation as an organizer of regular and special censuses. He became director of the State Bureau of Statistics in 1907, and inherited, as it were, of the fine traditions of experts like Horace G. Wadlin and Carroll D. Wright. Mr. Gettemy has continued the collection of statistics along the broad lines laid down by Massachusetts under the epoch-making Wright regime; but he has very much broadened the range of service which the bureau provides for the State. Conservation and supervision of municipal and town financing has fallen to his lot, and he has done the work well. Mr. Gettemy is a native of Chicago, a graduate of Knox College and Harvard University, and is a former journalist, having served the Boston Advertiser and the Boston Herald as a reporter and as a Washington correspondent. Governor Guild selected him as his secretary, and later made him head of the Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Gettemy's supervision of the draft registration means that it will be carried on efficiently and swiftly.

George Washington McLean Harper, professor of English literature in Princeton University, has gone with Princeton students to serve as an orderly in one of the hospitals of the Allies in France. Professor Harper is best known to the world of letters by an admirable life of the poet Wordsworth which was published in 1915. It was not only able from the critical standpoint, but it provided

the reader with new and important facts about the career of the man, and shed much new light on his residence in France and his early radicalism. Professor Harper is a Princeton graduate, who served his apprenticeship as a writer on the New York Tribune and on Scribner's Magazine. In 1887 he joined the Princeton faculty as an instructor in romance languages. In 1894 he was transferred to the department of English, and since 1906 he has been a professor. He is a linguist of considerable range, and his interests are cosmopolitan.

William L. Saunders of New York City, whose recent announcement respecting the success of inventors in devising a method of combatting the submarine has deeply interested the world, is an engineer and manufacturer of high repute, else he would not be a member and chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board of experts. Mr. Saunders has somewhat modified his original statement as published by many newspapers, but he is confident that he has forecasted the truth. The University of Pennsylvania gave him his bachelor's degree and his doctor's degree, the latter in 1911. His first professional service was in hydrographic work and subsequent excavation, and in this way he became interested in one of the most necessary implements used in such tasks, the rock drill. He became an official of a company that is one of the largest producers of this implement in the world; and he has retained that post until today, meantime becoming financially interested in many other collateral corporations. His status in the company making the rock drills, and other implements run by compressed air, is due in part to capital which he has invested and in part to his many inventions which the corporation has controlled and profited by. Mr. Saunders has long been a civic-spirited figure in New Jersey, where he resides, and of New York City, where he does business. He has served on commissions for the investigation of commerce and navigation, and has been highly honored by the leading engineering organizations of the country. He is a Democrat, and, in the recent presidential election, held an important post on the committee which engineered the successful Wilson campaign.

PLANS FOR CARE OF CROPS ARE URGED

Unless some plan is devised for care of the crops which people in the United States are preparing to grow, the activity of production may result in waste in food products, was the warning word sounded by Edgar W. J. Hearty of Boston, president of the International Apple Growers Association, at a meeting last night of the Boston branch of the League of Commission Merchants. Mr. Hearty pointed out that last fall thousands of barrels of apples went to waste beneath the trees of New England and the Middle Atlantic states through lack of facilities to gather the crop, barrels in which to ship the apples, and proper storage space.

"The country is preparing to grow," he said, "great quantities of potatoes, onions and other root crops, and beans, but with all this commendable activity, plans should also be made to store this harvest and from our experience in trying to obtain apples last fall, it would seem as if this phase of food conservation should be as carefully considered as any other."

Mr. Hearty reported on the meeting in Chicago, April 23, when the association offered its services to the Government.

"The question of buying and storing goods for the season was raised and the Secretary of Agriculture said it would be all right to do business as usual," he said. "I think they are aiming at the men who deal in grain. They want to catch some men who are manipulating. A form of license may be adopted."

"If a minimum price is adopted and the price happens to be above the economic value, the result will be demoralization. At all events, it is a mistake to stand in the way of free distribution or to interfere with the law of supply and demand."

PROTEST AGAINST SALOONS
MANCHESTER, N. H.—The New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association has forwarded a resolution to President Wilson urging national prohibition, claiming that the open saloons in cities where Naval Reserve boys are stationed are causing great harm to the youth of the country.

SUMMER AWNINGS

2.50 Each
These awnings, manufactured expressly for us, will fit the majority of windows in homes, apartments and office buildings (see sizes below). They are made of selected quality 7-ounce duck, in brown stripe and blue stripe; mounted on strong, unbreakable iron frames. The prices quoted include ropes, cleat, staples and all other necessary equipment for hanging.

SIZES:	2.6 feet wide	3.6 wide	} 2.50 Each
	3.0 feet wide	4.0 wide	
Special size, 5.0 feet wide, for, each.....	\$2.75		

We also have Awnings for 1.39 Each
Made of good heavy awning duck in blue or brown stripes.

SIZES:	2.6 feet wide	3.6 wide	} 2.50 Each
	3.0 feet wide	4.0 wide	
Special size, 5 feet wide, for, each.....	\$2.00		

Our charge for hanging awnings is \$1.00 extra.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SELL OFF BRISKLY AGAIN TODAY

After Somewhat Perfunctory Trading a Weak Tone Develops and Prices Drop Sharply

New York stock market prices were on an ascending scale in the first 15 minutes of trading today. The opening figures in many cases were insignificantly changed from yesterday afternoon's final quotations, but soon a more defined upward movement began. Steel common took on strength and rose a point. Bethlehem Steel "B" was one of the strongest issues on the list. It advanced 1 1/2 points. General Motors, American Car & Foundry and the International Mercantile Marine preferred issues gained considerable ground.

American Agricultural Chemical moved up 2 1/2 points in Boston today. Amheek was quoted two points higher. The tone of the general local list was firm.

The New York list continued generally strong late in the first half hour. Gulf common receded from its best in Boston.

Business became less active after the first hour and prices receded from the top before midday. However, the tone was moderately firm and there was no particular selling pressure. Bethlehem Steel "B," after opening up 1/2 at 12 1/2, advanced to 12 3/4, and then receded more than a point. Maxwell open unchanged at 50 1/2 and advanced to 53 before midday. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 115 1/2, advanced to 116 1/2, and receded more than a point before midday. Texas Company opened up 1/2 at 207, advanced to 209 and fell back to the opening price. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/4 at 88 1/2 and advanced a point further. Fluctuations of the rail issues were unimportant.

Gulf common was up a point in Boston at the opening at 99 1/2. After advancing to 100 1/2, it receded more than a point. United Fruit opened up 1/2 at 134 1/2, improved 1/2, and then eased off. Calumet & Arizona and Copper Range were in slightly better demand. The tone became weaker in the early afternoon. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Peoples Gas, Ohio Cities Gas, Utah Copper, Reading were particularly weak. Massachusetts Electric preferred was a strong feature of the Boston market. After moving up 3/4 points to 25 it shaded off a point.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 3537 tubs, 221,118 lbs butter, 651 bxs cheese, 17,431 cgs eggs; 1916, 4623 tubs, 215,927 lbs butter, 853 bxs cheese, 17,017 cgs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 8840 pkgs butter, 5061 bxs cheese, 32,615 cgs eggs; 1916, 15,892 pkgs butter, 2464 bxs cheese, 26,355 cgs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Egg market half cent lower; cases returned 30c, cases included 31c.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Butter market steady; Extras 38c, extra firsts 37 1/2c, firsts 36 3/4c, seconds 32 3/4c, packing stock 29 3/4c; receipts 11,640 pkgs. Egg market easy; Firsts 32 1/2c, 6 3/4c, ordinary firsts 30 1/4c, 6 1/4c, miscellaneous 30 3/4c, dirties 30 3/4c, checks 29 1/4c, storage 35 3/4c; receipts 28,816 cases.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues in the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 80 1/2, Elco Star 61, G. Asphalt 20 3/4, Lehigh Nav 78, Lehigh Val 26 1/2, L. V. Tran 64 1/2, Lake Superior 18 1/2, Phila Co 33 1/2, Phila Co 38, Phila Elec 31, Phila Rap 29 1/2, Phila Tract 79, United Tract 42 1/2, Union Gas Imp 86.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$37,935,419	\$37,355,791
Balance	5,050,034	2,115,441

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance today \$97,079.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool; northwest to north winds, increasing to gales.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday cloudy; continued cool.

For Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably rain.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 48-10 a. m. 52
12 noon 49

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 46 New Orleans 56
Buffalo 42 New York 46
Chicago 44 Philadelphia 44
Cincinnati 40 Pittsburgh 44
Denver 36 Portland, Me. 48
Des Moines 40 Portland, Ore. 48
Jacksonville 62 San Francisco 45
Kansas City 44 St. Louis 50
Nantucket 44 Washington 46

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:31 High water 12:14 p. m.
Sun sets 6:31
Length of day 14:20 Moon rises 9:03 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:21 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	70	70 1/2	70	71 1/2
Alaska Gold	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Alaska Ju.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
Allis-Chalm.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Allis-Chalm.	82	82	82	82
Am Ag Chem.	92	92	91	91
Am B Sugar	92 3/4	93 1/4	91 3/4	91 3/4
Am Can.	42 3/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 3/4
Am Canpt.	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4	103 1/2
Am Car Fr.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Cot Oil	96	95	95	95
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57
Am Ice Sec.	25	25	25	25
Am Lined.	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Am Lined.	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am Loco.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am Melt'g.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am SSecApf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	59	59	59	59
Am Sugar.	110	110 1/2	109	109
Am Tel. & T.	123	123	118 1/2	118 1/2
A T & T 2nd.	71	71	71	71
Am Woolen.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Am Zinc.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Anacoda.	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Atchison.	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchison pf.	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
At Gulf.	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99
At Gulf pf.	60	60	60	60
Bald Loco.	53 1/2	54	52 1/2	52 1/2
Balt & Ohio.	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
B & O pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70
Batoplas.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel pf.	120	120	120	120
Beth Steel B.	122 1/2	122 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
BFGoodrich.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Brook R T.	59	59 1/2	54	55 1/2
Brook R T pf.	80	80	80	80
Butte & Sup.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cal Petrol.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal & Arizona.	79	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Can Pacific.	160 1/2	160 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Ct Leather.	84	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
C Leather pf.	112	112	110	110
Cerro de Pasco.	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chas Motor.	59	59	59	59
Chas & Ohio.	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
CME & S Paul.	77 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
CME & S Paul pf.	113	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Chi R & Pae.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chi R & Pae pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chi & West.	11	11	11	11
Chi & N W.	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chino Cop.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Fuel.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Col Gas & El.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col South.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Con Can.	93	93	91 1/2	91 1/2
Con Gas.	112 1/2	112 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Con Balt.	112	112	112	112
Con Prod.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Con Prod pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cru Steel.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61	61
Cuban Sug.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44
Cuban CS pf.	90	90	90	90
Del & Huds.	112	112	106 1/2	106 1/2
Denver.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Denver pf.	28	28	28	28
Dome Min.	13	13	13	13
Erie.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
F M & S.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Gas W & W.	32	32	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric.	159 1/2	159 1/2	155	155
Gen Motors N.	108	109	106	106
Gen Motors N.	108	109	106	106
Gen Nor Ore.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Green N. P.	106 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Gulf States.	122	123	122	123
Harv of N. J.	112	112	111	111
Harv of N. J. pf.	117	117	117	117
Ill Central.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspiration.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Con Cor.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	54	54	52	52
Int Ag Corp.	51	51	50	50
Int Mer Mar.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Int Nickel.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
In Paper.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
In Paper pf.	95	95	95	95
In Paper pf pf.	95	95	95	95
Kan City So.	20	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kan C So pf.	54	54	54	54
Kayser.	115	115	115 1/2	115 1/2
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Lack Steel.	83	83	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lee & T. C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Lehigh Val.	61	61 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Louis & N.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Mackay pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Max Motor.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	67	67	66	66
Maxwell 2nd pf.	32	32	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mex Petrol.	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Miami.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Mdvale Steel.	57	58	56 1/2	56 1/2
MSP & SSM.	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Mo K & T.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	12	12	12	12
Mo Pacific.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mo Pac wip.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mon Power.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96
Nat Biscuit.	106	106	105	105
Nat C & S.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Nat C & S pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Nat Enamel.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Nat Lead.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	107	107	101	101
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NY A Brake.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134	134
NY Central.	105	105	88 1/2	88 1/2
NY N H & H.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
N & W.	120	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
North Am.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
North Pac.	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	100 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Acme Mail.....	21	21	21	21	Open	High	Low	Set
Pac T & T pf.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Ahmeek	98	98	98
Penna.....	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	Alaska	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Port Marq wl.....	18 1/4	19 1/2	18 1/4	19 1/2	Allouez	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	80	80 1/2	78 1/2	74 1/2	Am Ag Ch.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	92
Phila Co.....	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 1/4	Am Ag Ch pf.....	100 1/2	101	100 1/2
Pitts Coalctf.....	43 1/2	48 1/2	43	43	Amoskeag.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Pitts Steel pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Am Pneu pf.....	103 1/2	104	103 1/2
Pitts & West.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/2	23 1/2	Am Sugar pf.....	118	118	117
Pitts & West pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	Am Tel.....	123	123 1/2	119
Pressed St.....	73	73	73	73	Am Wool pf.....	98	98	98
Pullman.....	148	148	147	147	Am Zinc.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Rac Con.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	Am Zinc pf.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Reading.....	89	90 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	Anacoda.....	78 1/2	79	78 1/2
Repub I & S.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	Ariz Com.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
Royal Dutch.....	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	Art Metal Ch.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Rumely.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	At Gult & W.....	99 1/2	100 1/2	98
Ry Steel Sp.....	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	B & A.....	168	168	167
Saxon Motor.....	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/2	Bost Eleva.....	68	68 1/2	67
S-Roebeck.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	Boston & Ma.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34
S-Sinclair Oil.....	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53	Butte & Bala.....	1	1	1
So Pacific.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	Cal & Ariz.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79
So Ry.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	Cal & Hecla.....	540	540	537
So Ry pf.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55	ChicJunc pf.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Stebaker.....	90	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	Chino.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Tenn Cop ctf wl.....	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	Corp Range.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61
Texas Co.....	207	209	205	205	Davis Daly.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Texas Pac.....	14	14	14	14	East Butte.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
T C R T.....	90	90	88 1/2	88 1/2	Edison Elec.....	190	190	190
Third Ave.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	Fitchburg pf.....	67	67	67
T & W G Forg.....	42	42	42	42	Gar Ry & E.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
T S L & W pf ctf.....	12	12	12	12	Gen Elec.....	156	156	156
T S L & W P & Nw.....	80	80	80	80	Granby.....	81	81	80
Union Pac.....	133 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	Green-Can.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Union Pac pf.....	79	79	78	78	Isl Creek pf.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
U D G 2d pf.....	38	38	38	38	Keweenaw.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Un Alloy Steel.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	Lake Copper.....	12	12	12
Un Rys SF.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Mass Elec.....	3	3 1/2	3
Un S C P.....	19	19	18 1/2	19	Mass Elecpf.....	21	25	21
Un S Rubber.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	Mass Gas.....	93	93	92 1/2
Un S Rub pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106	Mass Gas pf.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Un S & R.....	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54	Mohawk.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85
Un Steel.....	115 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	N Arcadian.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Un Steel pf.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	NECot Yarn.....	89	89	89
Utah Copper.....	115	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	New Eng Tel.....	119	119	119
Utah S.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	N Y N H & H.....	38	38	37 1/2
C Chem.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	New Idria.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
C Chem pf.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Nipissing.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
I-C & C.....	65	65	62	62	North Butte.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Vabash.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Old Dom.....	58	58	58
Vabash pf A.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	Pond Cr Coal.....	23	23	22 1/2
Vabash pf B.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	Quincy.....	84	84 1/2	84 1/2
Vest Union.....	95	95	91	91	Santa Fe.....	1	1	1
Vestinghse.....	47 1/2	48	47	47 1/2	Seneca.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
W & L E.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14	S Utah M & S.....	20c	20c	20c
White Motor.....	45	45	45	45	St Marys.....	80	80	79
Willys-Over.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	Superior.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
W V pf.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	Sup&Boston.....	5	5	5
Wilson Co.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	72	72	Swift & Co.....	156 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2
Woolworth.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	Torington.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wor Pf pf.....	123	123	123	123	Trinity.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wor Pump.....	24	24	24	24	United Fruit.....	134 1/2	135	134 1/2
Wor P pf B.....	51	51	51	51	U Shoe Mac.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2

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POLICY ADOPTED BY GREEK KING PROVES FAILURE

Murmurings of Discontent May Grow in Volume—Nation's Only Hope in M. Venizelos

By The Christian Science Monitor Balkan correspondent, lately in Athens
LONDON, England—Though as yet nothing has happened to warrant precise forecasts of impending crisis, there is an ominous ripple on the waters of Greek royalty, a surging up of an opposing current that troubles the surface. Sooner or later, the storm must burst, and although it is by no means evident that a revolt against King Constantine's policy is imminent, the first gusts of the oncoming tempest already begin to be noticeable. Just as it is certain that King Constantine and his cabinet have so committed themselves that their one chance of salvation lies in the fast-waning prospect of a German victory, so it is sure that, in the day of disillusion, the Hellenes will revolt in protest against misery and blighted hopes, and demand retribution at the hands of those who have misled them and misused their confidence.

In order that the situation may be understood when it arises, it is necessary to remember that in October 1915, the King, so to speak, descended from his throne and became the chief of a political party—which may be called the Royalist or Anti-Venizelist party, and that the party adopted the program laid down by its royal leader. For purposes of argument the matter of German influence and propaganda and the mistakes of omission and commission of which Entente diplomacy has been held to be guilty, may be put on one side, because, after the question has been stripped of these important trappings, the fact remains that Constantine came forward himself with a cut and dried political policy, which is now shown to have involved his country in divers nefarious consequences.

Around this policy there grouped a motley party of men, some because they believed in it, a few because they were Germanophile in sentiment, a larger number because they hated M. Venizelos and coveted his power, a considerable body because they did not want to fight, and a rank and file, who, being more or less indifferent, chose loyalty to the throne as at once the least line of resistance, the safest route and the best method of avoiding the unpleasant attentions of General Dousmantis' network of spies, ubiquitous gendarmes and agents provocateurs.

In very few cases had those people any love for Germany. Most of them were at first profoundly attached to Britain and France; all of them detested Bulgaria and Turkey; and while a few of the inner cabal were ready to ruin their country rather than see M. Venizelos restored to office, the vast majority reposed a simple faith in the monarch to whom they were devotedly attached, and trusted him implicitly and without question when he assured them that his policy was in accordance with the best interests of Hellas.

With many of the political harpies who encouraged the ruler in the introduction of a personal and despotic régime the cloak of loyalty was merely used to cover intrigues of revenge or personal ambition. They were not possessed of any sincere or honest conviction. When, early last year, I asked four of the King's most influential supporters, who would have to pay the bill if the royal diplomacy brought disaster on the country, they one and all jerked a thumb toward the palace and exclaimed: "The King, of course, it's his policy."

From the very first His Majesty's neutralist program has been in reality out of keeping with the national sentiment, for deep down in his heart every Greek dreams of a greater Hellas and regards Bulgaria and Turkey as hereditary enemies in temporary occupation of lands historically and ethnologically Hellenic. In January, 1916, I ventured to point out to King Constantine that his assumed indifference to territorial aggrandizement was not shared by his followers and predicted that, if Armageddon left Greece no greater, and perhaps smaller, he would have to grapple with a terrific revolution of feeling. Many of his people were, doubtless, content enough to trust him while intervention was attended with possible, if not probable, danger, and neutrally saved them from risk and unpleasantness; but, with the evolution of events, the immediate menace from German attack has been removed.

The time, then, is fast approaching—if, indeed, it has not already arrived—when that minority of Hellenes who have been alienated from M. Venizelos will commence to balance up accounts. They will find, much to their displeasure, that the prospects of greater Hellas have been jettisoned. In addition, they will discover that the State has been commercially and financially ruined, that constitutional liberty has been usurped by despotism, that the much-trumpeted German process is powerless to harm them, that Greece is in a ruin, friendless, degraded and dishonored, and that in that same M. Venizelos who was scorned and persecuted, lies the only hope that the existing frontiers of the kingdom may be maintained intact.

Inwardly, the people may upbraid themselves for having lost faith in M. Venizelos; but, outwardly, while they will perhaps blame the Allies for having played their cards so badly, they will throw the onus of the responsibility upon King Constantine. M. Venizelos thinks that the internal Greek settlement must await the close of the war—and it is certain that the Greek Nationalists will never lay down their arms until they have restored constitutional liberty and personal freedom to their country—but it is by no means sure that the crisis will not be precipitated from within at an earlier date. These first murmurings of discontent at the failure of the royal

THE HOME GARDEN

In an effort to encourage as many persons to do garden work as possible this year, the United States Department of Agriculture has been inquiring what small householders have been able to do with limited opportunities. The following description of a model back-yard garden is contained in a recent bulletin from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission of Washington.

This particular property has a house occupying the total frontage of a lot 25 feet wide. Behind the house is a yard extending back 70 feet to an alley. In the rear of the yard is a small tool shed, 5 by 10 feet in dimensions. The alley is cut off from the yard by a tight board fence, and the sides of the yard, from the house to the alley, are also bounded by fences of the same sort.

The owner of this property has laid the back yard off as a permanent garden. The side fences have been made to act as trellises for grape vines, having 14 of these vines planted at 10-foot intervals. Down each side of the yard, parallel to the side fences and four feet away from each, run walks, 2½ feet wide, from the house to the alley, one of the walks and turning around the shed to meet the other walk at the extreme rear of the yard.

In the space between the walks, a space 12 feet wide, is the vegetable garden proper. The owner, however, does not give up his back yard entirely to the garden. Immediately behind the house between the two walks is a concrete pavement 5 feet wide and running back from it a grass plot 15 feet long and 12 feet wide (the distance between the walks).

In the rear of the yard, opposite the shed, he has made his permanent asparagus bed in a space 3 by 7 feet. The rest of the garden is given over to close-growing, low and quick-maturing vegetables, such as radishes, beets, lettuce, carrots, parsnips, peas, onions, and beans. He finds room for 30 rows of these, each row nearly 12 feet long.

Fertilizer is the gardener's greatest problem this year. The prices of it are very high. Potash is out of the question, for the war has put its price very high; in fact, there is little potash to be had at any price. But there is one commodity which exists in considerable quantities in every city, and that is manure, the best of all fertilizers.

Another necessary item for the new gardener is lime. Particularly in vacant lots in which the ground has not been stirred in years, the soil is apt to be acid. If it is sour and acid soil which the novice gardener undertakes to cultivate, he will be disappointed with results. Fortunately a pound of lime only costs a few cents in bulk quantities, and a pound of it spaded in will sweeten 30 square feet of ground.

Paper seed pots may be made at home. Your machine consists of a block of wood with a metal plate in the center of one end. The block may be two inches square or, better, a rectangle two by four inches.

Take a sheet of stiff, watertight paper and wrap it around this block. Fold up one end as a store bundle-wraper does, and fasten by driving into it a short tack, which will be clinched on the inside against the metal plate. This completes the process.

In the bottom of the pot, which should be three or four inches deep, put an inch of gravel or cinders, and fill nearly to the top with the best garden soil you can get, mixed with decayed leaves or manure if possible. In these pots you can then plant such seeds as bush pole and lima beans, corn, cabbage, lettuce, melons, cucumbers, squash, etc. Place the temperature, and be sure that the soil is always kept moist in the pot.

If you have a cellar a simple paper frame without any bottom can be effectively used. They may be set on a bench and the drainage allowed to drip on the floor. With the use of these pots from one to two weeks may be gained in the earliness of crops. Earthenware crops may be used, but they are costlier. With the paper pots only the bottom need be ripped off when they are set in the garden and the plant root is not disturbed.

The gardener of a small space may attempt to grow squashes and melons if he will follow the cultural directions for cucumbers and train the vines to climb.

But where climbing cucumber vines are set 15 inches apart, the squash vines should not be planted closer together than one every three feet. When squashes of the heavy varieties are thus trained to climb up fences, walls, or even clothes poles, the fruits should be supported with hammocks of tape or cloth.

There are two types of squashes—summer and winter. Summer squashes are small and are eaten green when the seeds are soft. The larger winter squashes grow to full maturity and may be stored. Summer squashes are bushy and need less space than the winter variety. When the vines are allowed to run along the ground they may be planted in hills four feet apart, whereas the hills of winter variety should be planted eight to ten feet apart.

Three or four squash vines will supply a family. When vines are allowed to run it is well to throw a spadeful of earth over each vine every three or four feet at a leaf joint. Where it is thus covered it will put out roots, offsetting any injury to the vine near the main root.

FRENCH RESPONSE TO UNITED STATES' WAR DECLARATION

Senators and Deputies Mark Appreciation of Event—Press Approval Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—"An event without precedent," is the verdict of all thoughtful men and women in France with respect to the declaration of war by the United States on Germany. It is not so much that France has gained another ally in her immense struggle against her traditional enemy, but that the aspirations toward a new, a more humane and an incomparably freer era, which she has expressed at every opportunity since the beginning of this war, have received the sanction of the great American democracy. This is the great fact that M. Ribot, her Premier, brought out in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies. He interpreted the action of President Wilson, and its confirmation by the American Congress as something far above a mere political event, even an assurance to the world, in the words of M. Clemenceau, that "there will be, in the world, independent and free peoples, nations devoted to the cause of justice, a democracy whose existence is secure, a triumphant civilization, a new order."

All the great papers of France have approved and emphasized the message which the French Parliament, in the speeches of the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, sent to the Government and the people of the United States. The sittings on these two occasions were historic, and both senators and deputies marked their appreciation of the event by ordering the speeches of the Premier and the two presidents to be posted up throughout the length and breadth of the country. The scene in the Chamber of Deputies could probably only find a parallel in that which occurred at the beginning of August, 1914. The great hall in the Palais Bourbon was packed, and all eyes were fixed on the diplomatic loge in which was seated Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, with his conferees, among whom were the Russian, Japanese, Belgian, Serbian and Rumanian ambassadors. As M. Ribot, from the tribune, uttered the first words of his speech, the whole assembly rose and turning toward the diplomatic loge cheered the American Ambassador repeatedly. Mr. Sharp rose and bowed, and M. Ribot once more uttered the beginning and very significant words of his great speech: "Gentlemen, we are aware that something great and which is altogether beyond any political event has just occurred."

At the close of his speech, of which a full report appeared in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, M. Paul Deschanel, amid the enthusiasm which the tribune evoked, mounted the tribune and, interrupted by cheers at almost every sentence declared that the great memories of Washington and Lincoln had inspired the American people to rise in response to the great cry of the women and children sacrificed in the war, a cry which reached from one end of the world to the other. Was America merely going to avenge American lives? he asked. Were the American people merely fighting to punish the violation of treaties to which they had affixed their signature? No; they had risen on behalf of the eternal truths proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, contained in the cause for which Lafayette and Rochambeau had fought, for the pure ideal which had given birth to the great Republic—honor, morality, liberty—for these had the Stars and Stripes of America been unfurled. And in an impassioned flight of oratory M. Deschanel described the manifestations of that "mad pride which would hold sway over the earth, the sea, the heavens and the minds of men, in which the descendants of the Puritans of New England," the people of the Eastern, Western and Central states of America had risen as one man to destroy."

At the time when, as in the heroic days of the War of Independence, went on M. Deschanel, the Americans are going to fight with us, let us declare once more that we do not want to interfere with anybody's right to live, to work, to trade freely; but the tyranny of Prussia has become a danger for the New World as for the Old, for Great Britain, just as it is for Russia, for Italy as for Austria and for Germany itself. To free the world, by the common effort of the democratic peoples, from the yoke of its military and its feudal caste in order to establish peace on justice, is a work of human freedom and of universal salvation. In accomplishing under a presidency which will henceforth be famous, the greatest act of its history since the abolition of slavery, the glorious nation, whose entire history has been woven around the development of the idea of liberty, remains faithful to its noble origin and establishes for itself a further claim to the gratitude of humanity. The French Republic, in the midst of the ruins of her towns and her monuments, devastated without motive and without excuse by a shameful savagery, sends her eldest sister, the American Republic, the laurels of the Marse, of the Yser, of Verdun and of the Somme, to which will soon be added those of fresh victories. Amid immense enthusiasm the posting of the speeches both of M. Ribot and M. Paul Deschanel was voted unanimously.

In the Senate, M. Antonin Dubost said: Gentlemen, the Senate receives with intense patriotic and republican feeling the communication by which the Government announces that the United States regard themselves in a state of war and as our allies. The crime of Germany has brought about

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LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The annual conference of the Independent Labor Party was held recently at Leeds under the presidency of Mr. J. M. P.

In his opening speech the chairman spoke of the losses caused by the war, and deplored the methods of secret diplomacy by which he considered this country had become involved in war. He then referred at length to the entrance of America into the war. He wished, he said, respectfully to state that he was in general sympathy with the international policy of the United States. The President was a pacifist, in so far as he wished to seek common agreement with all nations to end war. He would enter into no secret arrangements, but he would not permit his country to be invaded, nor the rights of his people to traverse the seas, the common highway of all, to be denied to them. This, said the speaker, was also his own position. He would unhesitatingly vote for such protective armaments as were necessary to defend his country, and he believed that if all nations acted from this standpoint there would be no war. At the same time he could not forget that there might be certain predatory governments in the world, to whom unprotected foreign territory might be tempting, and for this reason he was not an advocate of the policy of non-resistance, and did not wish to be elected to any office except on the understanding that he held these views.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Swedish Woman in Industry

One of the interesting women's organizations is the Fredrika Bremer Association of Sweden. The headquarters of the society are in Stockholm, but there are branches scattered throughout the country. It is named for Fredrika Bremer, the pioneer worker for women's rights in that land. Her motto was, "It is only the true emancipation which saves from the false one," and the object of this association, its whole program, stated briefly, is the advancement of women morally, intellectually, socially and economically.

Much of the work done by the members cannot be well summarized, but one of their chief missions, so they say, is to voice the needs and rights of women and to keep those before the eyes of the lawmakers. They publish a magazine devoted to their interests, which they call Hertha, also they have issued an interesting survey of "The Social and Legal Status of the Swedish Woman," from which the following information has been gathered.

A woman in Sweden has the same right that a man has to carry on trade or business and she is eligible to membership in firms and associations, although, if she is a married woman, she must have in most cases the written consent of her husband. Women are, as a rule, given equal privileges with men in those careers which require special examinations, but they may not, according to civil and ecclesiastical law, become judges or clergymen.

A constitutional law formerly prohibited the King from appointing women to certain high offices; in fact, to almost all posts in public service, and therefore women were excluded from all regular, that is, well paid, positions in the Government offices, in the universities, academies and in the elementary schools for boys. Women were allowed to teach in the coeducational schools which the State has established in some of the smaller towns. Less than a decade ago, this law was amended to allow women to be appointed as teachers in the Government schools, excepting the theological institutions, and to fill other posts.

Women have been welcomed from the beginning in the post, railway, telegraph and telephone service, but only to the lower-paid positions. At first, according to this survey, they received the same wages as did the men and had, supposedly, the same chances of promotion. But, somehow, they were not promoted. After a time, the posts reserved for women were

greatly limited and their salaries cut down.

As regards the teaching profession, about two-thirds of the elementary school teachers in the country are women who receive much lower salaries than do the men. However, they may continue as regular teachers after marriage, if they choose.

Industrial work for women has been regulated by law. For example, no woman is permitted to work at night in the mining or timber trades, in factories, or at any industrial work which demands the employment of more than 10 persons at the same time. The law requires, also, that she be free to rest without interruption for at least 11 hours out of the 24, that is, that she shall not work after 10 o'clock at night nor before 5 o'clock in the morning. This law, however, does not cover work done by women in their homes nor in any place where the employer is not obliged to superintend it.

Women in Sweden have not yet won their political freedom; however, they have municipal suffrage, which was granted them on the same terms as men by a law passed in 1862. The terms are: to be of good repute, to be a Swedish subject, to be a rate-paying member of the community and not to be in debt for municipal taxes. A woman owner of real estate is taxed on that property and the woman who has an income from her work also pays rates or taxes. The married woman usually loses her right to vote in municipal elections because, as a general thing, she is not permitted the right of managing her own estate. But, if she still performs work which brings her in a regular income upon which she pays taxes, then she retains the right to vote.

The Swedish woman is now eligible for election to town councils, vestry boards, school boards, parish boards and similar bodies. Having thus the right to vote for members of the County Council, she now votes. Women were eligible to membership in the various town councils for the first time at the elections of 1910, and they showed their interest in that privilege by getting 37 women elected as town councilors in 30 towns at that time.

Not only is the Fredrika Bremer Association striving constantly to secure the married woman's rights, but it is trying also to improve the social position of women, to open up new fields of work for them and to get a better wage scale established, to give to women the fullest information concerning educational and industrial institutions open to them, and to found schools of agriculture and household economics in the rural districts for the benefit of the peasant women.

This Is a Year of Laces

Now is the time for the woman who has some lovely old heirloom laces to get them out and really enjoy them. Also, it is the moment for those who appreciate the artistic and the historic in lovely real laces to add what they can to their collections. Quantities of lace and embroideries are lavished by the style creators of Paris upon the new gowns and blouses for spring and summer wear, and this revival of lace and embroidery, according to those who speak with authority, is one of the most important features, industrially, of the new styles. It is having a decided effect upon the latest "infant industry" in America, also; that is, the lace and embroidery trade, which is beginning to realize the great possibilities before it. Since the importation of the articles of finery from European countries has been practically stopped for the present.

Already the Southern resorts of the United States have burst forth into lace frocks and trills, and the fashion experts prophesy a wave of airy frivolities in flit, Valenciennes, Chantilly, nets, mulls, batistes, organdies and fine needlework which, they say, is due throughout the country as soon as summer is really in the air. For the woman with a discriminating taste, there are now pouring into the shops and trailing over the counters the greatest profusion of fairly inexpensive, American-made laces and lingerie embroideries, up to the minute in design and adaptability to the new modes, and with the fresh, crisp exquisiteness, beloved of our grandmothers, and but just now coming back, as the dominant feminine note of the summer styles.

It is said that the lavish use of laces just now by the famous Paris dressmakers is a real reason—that France has a great deal of lace in reserve, ready to use, and that by creating a demand for lace she was enabled to give employment to women and children throughout the past winter and that, in addition, thousands of Belgian lace-makers, refugees, have been helped to become self-supporting by this revival of lace.

American women of fashion have supported this movement, both in buying lavishly at the sales of these laces and also by prompt purchases of the beautiful spring models in evening gowns and undermuslins of real lace and French embroideries for immediate wear at the resorts, as well as lace wraps and scarves, parasols, capes and all sorts of dainty accessories. Others are equally enthusiastic in their interest in the new industrial art of lace-making in the United States, and one of the enterprises for its encouragement which a number of them are sponsoring is a showing of summer dresses at the Actor's Fund Fair, to be held this month in New York at which American laces and embroideries are to be used in the making up of evening, afternoon and negligee gowns from the prize-winning designs, in the recent prize contest for American fashion ar-

tists in which the schools of art and design were enlisted.

All the Paris style-creating houses, from Jenny to Callot Soeurs, whose opening was the latest, but withal the most brilliant climax of all the showings that had gone before, according to the writers on topics of styles, showed laces in new and interesting combinations and ideas.

Callot Soeurs have used lace most lavishly and in marvelous combinations, often two or three being used in the same gown. Flit lace, Milanese, both white and black; Chantilly, gold lace in profusion and embroideries, were features of many of their gowns, as were transparent draperies, one over another, through which could be seen sashes of bright-colored satins.

Jenny, too, showed beautiful laces and embroideries on evening gowns and afternoon frocks, also lace coats and blouse-tunic effects to be worn over skirts of satin.

Paquin's models combined unusual materials with lace, such as black lace and tulle linen, and black jetted net over a skirt of ficelle (string-colored) lace. Gowns made entirely of black or white lace, for evening wear, were also features of this opening, one particularly beautiful one being of all-over Venice in soutache effect.

Quaint and delightful with their touches of the Empire style, with the slightly raised waistline and the little lace cape, were the gowns shown by Martial et Armand. One notable model was a long cape of black flit lace. A number of Empire scarfs made of long breadths of transparent materials, an idea highly adaptable to laces and embroideries, were offered.

Premet has made a superb evening coat of a beautiful black lace with a 20-inch hem of satin. This was worn over a white gown.

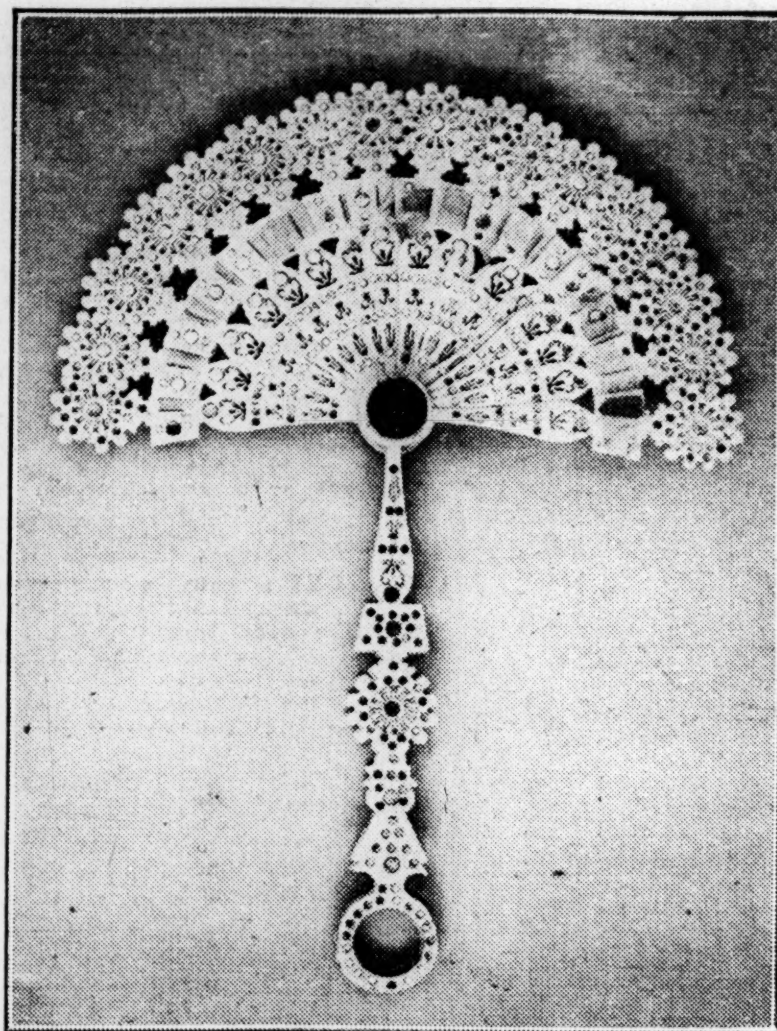
Worth's masterpiece this spring was a most regal appearing gown of lace and woven jet, the sides of the jet overdress being slashed and filled in with black lace. Cloth of gold and gold lace appear on other stately confections, for evening wear, and one of his most attractive frocks for the summer had an overdress of Valenciennes lace.

Other houses, too, showed exquisite black lace, mousseline and jet dresses for the evening. The prettiest things in underlinks and undermuslins devised this season in Paris employ real laces; the milliners are fairly reveling in lace headgear; and, all the way from gift boxes to cushions and lamp shades, lace is the Paris fashion in boudoir and drawing-room.

Chopped Meat Balls

Any meat already cooked may be used for this. Chop it fine, add sufficient salt and pepper to season it well. To about 2 cups of the chopped meat (or a little less), add 1 scant tablespoon of flour, 2 eggs beaten until light and enough milk to moisten them sufficiently to be molded into small balls. Fry in hot butter or lard,

The Story of Fans



Courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A French fan of the 19th Century, ivory inlaid with silver

Fans were spoken of in Biblical times as instruments, or mechanical devices, used for separating the chaff from the wheat or other grain; very simple hand devices they probably were, too. But fans were also known in early times as instruments whereby the air of rooms was kept in motion, in order to cool it. The visitor to large collections of antiquities in various large museums will discover that the fan was quite as popular and as commonly used, as an article of luxury, as for an implement of agriculture.

Historians seem to agree that fans were invented somewhere in the Orient, perhaps in several places among which were no methods of communication for a time. It has been learned from various antique bas-reliefs and mural decorations that they were, in a way, emblems of power and authority. There is, for example, in one museum, a bas-relief of Sennacherib, known as the "Great King" of Assyria, who built many palaces and adorned them richly with sculpture, showing the monarch attended by a group of feminine figures carrying fans. Some old Egyptian frescoes show that Ramesses the Great, who lived at a much earlier date than Sennacherib, was accustomed to being fanned by a company of youths. Later on the fan was introduced into Greece and Rome and became a popular article of luxury. Peacock feathers were used largely, attached to long, inflexible handles. Sp, at first, it was considered as an attribute of royalty, rather than as a convenience for all.

Then the wealthy, both men and women, became accustomed to being accompanied by fan-wielding slaves or attendants. In addition to feathers, beautifully carved and painted plaques, some of them, according to ancient frescoes of Egypt, were made to resemble lotus leaves. But they were large affairs and no woman of rank carried her own.

The custom of carrying fans spread from Greece and Rome to other parts of Italy and Europe, and the fans became smaller so that those who wished might carry their own about with them. Venice, quick to grasp the opportunity to produce beautiful things, began to construct fans of ostrich feathers. France and Spain followed suit and the fan became an important article of dress. Before long, it was introduced into England and attained great popularity.

The invention of the folding fan is credited by some antiquarians to China, by others to Japan. These were made of bamboo strips, of delicately pierced and carved ivory. Sometimes only the frames were of bamboo or ivory, while upon them a segment of a circle of silk or paper or vellum, or some other fabric, was mounted. These were often most elaborately decorated in rich colors. In embroidery, bead work and paintings. In China it was customary to make some of the fans of heavy white paper, upon which the owner could invite his friends to inscribe their sentiments on various special occasions. It was considered quite a compliment to be given such an invitation.

As for Japan, the fan has long been a definite adjunct of the daily costume, for men as well as for women; in that land there are fans for almost all occasions, even for signaling in war. And in China, as in Japan, there is a particular etiquette for its use. One of the most common usages is for salutation, as friends or acquaintances pass in the streets.

Catherine de Medicis is credited with having brought to Charles V. of France a beautiful folding fan of carved ivory. This was in the latter part of the Fourteenth Century. By that time Portuguese ladies, like those of Spain, had discovered a variety of uses for the fan and they as well as the women of Italy, France and Spain, adopted the custom of carrying about with them fans of feathers or beautiful fabrics with exquisitely wrought handles and sticks, often richly jeweled and sometimes set with small mirrors.

Court ladies of England, during the reign of King Henry VIII, looked upon the fan with much favor. In fact, they had two distinct and different kinds which they used. One, known as the walking fan, was a large affair with a fairly long handle. This was really used as a parasol, to screen the face from the sun. The other, or dress fan, appeared in great variety. It was much smaller than the one used for walking, and was far more elaborate and elegant. It grew to be a regular part of the costume for court ceremonies and other social functions, and was worn suspended from the waist by ribbons or by gold or silver chains. And its management soon came to be almost a fine art. Many writers, notably some of the cleverest of the essayists of the Eighteenth Century, have had much to say concerning the uses to which the ladies of those times put their fans—their weapons—as the essayists not infrequently expressed it.

It came to be the custom at balls, in London and elsewhere, for partners to be selected by their fans. The ladies at such times were to get a better wage scale established, to give to women the fullest information concerning educational and industrial institutions open to them, and to found schools of agriculture and household economics in the rural districts for the benefit of the peasant women.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have possessed 27 fans, all of them costly and beautiful affairs, and always to have carried one whenever she appeared in full dress. She is said, moreover, to have considered such an article the only gift which a subject might with propriety present to a sovereign.

France, of course, made beautiful fans; such exquisite affairs they were and so elaborate and popular did they become, that Louis XIV is said to have attempted to regulate their manufacture according to law. Many of the famous artists of the day used to paint these fans and sign them as they did their canvases. Boucher, Watteau, Lancret, Le Brun and many others took up the art and lavished much time and attention upon the work. At the time of the French Revolution, what might be termed the historical fan came into prominence, and it was frequently possible to tell a lady's political sympathies from her fan, just as one could usually tell that of her escort by his snuffbox. Historical scenes and allegories often adorned fans of this and later periods; miniatures, too, were sometimes painted upon them.

Collections of old fans give interesting sidelights upon the art, history and customs of the countries which they represent.

A Delicious Breakfast or Luncheon Dish

A delicious and easily made luncheon or breakfast dish may be concocted quickly from meat that is already cooked. Chop as much of it as needed—and this is a good way—use the parts that do not slice well—season it with pepper and salt, heat with a small lump of butter and add water to moisten. Spread over slices of hot toast, and place a poached egg in the center of each. A sprig of parsley adds a pleasing decorative touch.

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The City Woman and the Country Home

Every business woman desires a home. Many would from choice locate that home in the country or suburbs. But this, at first, seems impracticable, because of the business being in the city. Even this handicap is being removed by some enterprising business women of Chicago. There is often no reason why a woman should not live in the surroundings she loves, whether they be in the haunts of the crowded city or in the quiet of a country scene. Beginning with just a rented acre or more of ground and a comfortable home near a suburban line, several women have gone on with their city business, still being able to take care of their grounds, make gardens, and get into town on time for work hours. They have done this with little or no capital to start with; other than their meager salaries and the determination to realize an ideal.

"I came to the conclusion that the only reason I did not have a home was because I hesitated to look for and appropriate my ideal," said Miss Catherine Cook, who has broken into vegetable farming, and several women have gone on with their city business, still being able to take care of their grounds, make gardens, and get into town on time for work hours. They have done this with little or no capital to start with; other than their meager salaries and the determination to realize an ideal.

"I suddenly came to myself one Sunday morning, and decided that there was no reason why I should be cooped up in a city bedroom, when all the woods were green, and I was crying out for flowers, vegetables, trees, animals, birds, and space. So I put on my things, took a suburban train, and when I had gone a safe number of minutes from the city—we have to count distance by minutes from the office—I got off at the first pretty country station and began my tour of inspection. I was so happy to think that at last I was looking for my home."

"After walking some six miles, I came back to the station with my arduous but dampened, but feeling I had got off at the wrong station, that was all. Then I bethought me of the stationmaster, and he soon directed me to a little bungalow not far distant. Here I found what I wanted, for there was a woman longing for town life again. We agreed to change places, and I bargained for the lease of the bungalow, went about the place explaining where my chicken coop would go up, and where my gardens would be laid out. I wrote a check for the first month's rent, and went off walking on air."

"The next day a letter from the husband said that his wife had decided that she would where she should go to carry out my idea about a garden. Alas, for my well-laid plans! Then, when I had taken time to think it out, I felt that it was all coming out right somehow, and, following the advice of a lawyer friend, I again interviewed the station agent. This time he directed me to a florist and truck gardener, who lived nearer the station. Here gardens were all laid out, hen-houses built, and his plan working well. For that summer I arranged to live in town, and learned from this man and his wife how to grow flowers and garden stuff and care for hens. In October I took possession, paying a considerable rent, and with a housekeeper I settled down to enjoy my palace."

"Only those who have long held an ideal in thought, worked to bring it out, and patiently waited, can know what joy was mine. I could see the sun set and rise, and all the glories of that autumn were mine every day. When November came, and the dull days began to wonder if I had made a mistake, I had borrowed the money to set myself up, and that troubled me. It was many months before the garden would yield me anything. But, when I would come home from a day in the city office and find a good dinner ready, and a bright fire on my own hearth, before which I could sit and study and think, I began to see my way out. I began to take into the city each morning a rich cake which my housekeeper had made, and sell it at the Woman's Exchange, and I soon found that this was paying my carfare and part of my expenses."

"I had had long years of business experience, and their story I had always wanted to put into book form. So I wrote during those long winter evenings before my fire. Then, when the spring came, I began to watch for my plants to come up. Nothing appeared, and I felt I had been cheated. Then one day the owner came to see how I was getting along, and I told him my fears. He laughed, and told me that I must work over the ground, that each year all the surface must be

loosened. Then he showed me how to do it. There followed the warm spring rains, and the flowers began to come up. Oh, the joy I experienced in watching those flowers grow! Every day I would get up early and go out to them. I never had seen such beauty in all my life. I sold that spring a thousand blooms of Darwin tulips."

"Then the Oriental poppies came along. One morning I looked out and saw a 12-inch poppy, scarlet, with a purple center. After that my borders were a constant succession of bloom. There were the delphiniums of various hues; there was phlox at either end. Every one who knows flowers understands what a pretty border I had for that garden, the background of delphiniums, with the middle ground of poppies, and the border of phlox. Then there were the peonies, bordered with old-fashioned pinks and iris, the most beautiful variety—great large orchid-looking iris, delicate purple, lavender and blue. All through the summer the garden was a succession of blooms. Climbing roses and hollyhocks completely hid the henhouse from view. The owner painted the back of my house and screened in the porch for me."

"I not permission to use some land near by and so planted a vegetable garden. So eager was I for everything that the first year I was lavish,

even wasteful. I had all kinds of vegetables, plenty for myself and much to sell. Each morning I rose at 4, made all my garden but the plowing, and peddled my own stuff. I took eggs and vegetables in a suit case, sold them at restaurants and to private parties, getting fancy prices for them, and, at the end of the first season, had sold over \$300 worth of stuff from my place. I had had one of the happiest summers of my life, needing no vacation, for every day was vacation and a delight, and proving that a business woman can have a home in the country if she chooses to do so. It was costing me no more than living in the city. I had gained a new enthusiasm and freshness of viewpoint, and was living on the best of everything from my own garden."

"I have since increased my flock of hens, and each morning of the year I bring in at least three dozen eggs, which are most gladly bought by my customers. This work has made it possible for me to belong to the Farm and Garden Association, which numbers in its ranks some of the most interesting women in the country. I can think of nothing more profitable for a woman who wants a home than just this kind of work. They can certainly serve their country in no more practical way just now than by raising food."

What the American Indian Eats

"Maize is the great aboriginal food of America, and its possibilities have been imperfectly realized by ourselves. This grain is just as much a favorite staple among our neighbors in Central America as is rice among the peoples of southern Asia or wheat in western Europe," according to Herbert J. Spinden of the Museum of Natural History in New York. Dr. Spinden has described a number of the favorite dishes in vogue among various Indian tribes. In a magazine issued by the museum.

How would you like to eat the "paper bread" of the Pueblo Indians? This, according to Dr. Spinden, is a gruel baked on the top of a stone stove which has been made smooth previously by an application of clay, and greased by the juice of pumpkin seeds. "Paper bread" is made of flour obtained by pounding and grinding maize. As the maize varies in quality, so the bread varies in color, according to the kind of maize used. They say that this bread keeps very well for a long time. The Mexican "totopostli" is similar to this but it is, however, baked until crisp and brown.

"Tortillas" are the Mexican substitute for bread. They are made of hulled corn which has been ground and pounded into a paste, but is cooked without leaven of any sort. These, Dr. Spinden says, are delicious when made thin, but they are usually thick and soggy.

How would you like an "enchilada" for your breakfast? That, he explains, is nothing more nor less than a "tortilla" rolled up into a small cylinder with a little meat, cheese, or chili pepper in the center as a surprise. The proper way to treat this is to toast it over the fire until it becomes crisp and crackling.

Perhaps you would prefer "pinole." This, we are told by the explorer, is really a parched meal made of ground up maize and other seeds, but the same word is applied to steams of maize, meat and chili peppers. "Pinolat," or pinole water, and "posole" are refreshing drinks concocted by stirring maize paste or dough into sweetened water.

Succotash, he tells us, is misused when made to refer to a combination of corn and beans, for it meant originally, in the language of the Narragansetts, an ear of maize. The Iroquois Indians found parched corn meal an excellent article of diet and easy to carry on long expeditions.

The early American colonists adopted certain dishes from the Indians, he adds, among them samp, which is coming into popularity once again today. Roger Williams is credited with having described this as "Indian corn beaten and boiled and eaten hot or cold with milk or butter." "Hominy" was the term applied to maize boiled with alkali, which removed the outer skin of the grain,

leaving the inner part soft and good to eat. "Hoe cake," popular with the Negroes of the South, is said to have been adopted from the Indians who once inhabited that section of the United States.

Here's a New Work Basket

"How do you like my new work basket?" inquired the hostess of the "sun parlor sewing six," as they called themselves, those girls who gathered frequently to do their mending and sewing sociably and thus make it more of a pleasure and less of a task. From the table beside her the hostess picked up a medium sized round basket of closely woven wicker, painted black and varnished brightly. It was lined with a brilliant orange colored Japanese cotton crepe. This was shirred around the rather shallow sides, but was stretched smoothly over the bottom of the basket. The decoration consisted of a fairly large, roundish spray or cluster of conventionalized flowers in bright, contrasting colors. This was a motif cut out of chintz or cretonne and glued firmly in place. A small orange colored emery bag dangled from a cord to match at the side of the basket. A little needlebook, covered with the crepe and ornamented with a small chintz or cretonne flower, hung near by. A pin cushion made in the familiar "tomato" style, its divisions marked off with black threads, completed the equipment.

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THE HOME FORUM

America the Beautiful

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brother-
hood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country
loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness,
And every gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brother-
hood
From sea to shining sea!

—Katherine Lee Bates.

Dante's Divine Comedy

The Divine Comedy is one of those works of literature which from its first appearance commands an ever-increasing number of readers. It is a book in which depth of human thinking answers to depth. Because it deals with those questions only which are of perennial concern, it has lived. It is one of those works of literature which soon ceases to belong exclusively to the nation that bore it, or the tongue in which it was composed and becomes the common and precious possession of many tongues and nations. It was the genius of the Thirteenth Century Italy that made the Divine Comedy possible; an Italian man who wrote it. It is the glory of Italy, the supreme monument of her literature, but it has become the possession of many peoples, and increasingly, year by year, the delight of all who love the clear setting-forth of truth in the beautiful guise of art. Its place in the empire of letters was never more justly assigned than by Tennyson, who when called on for verses to celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's birth, wrote:

"King, that has reigned six hundred years,
In power, and ever growest,
I, wearing but the garland of a day,
Cast at thy feet one flower that fades away."
—Alfred M. Brooks.

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Ovingdean, Sussex

For those to whom the Sussex Downs make their own individual appeal, and they are many, Harrison Ainsworth's novel, "Ovingdean Grange," will always remain a favorite, because in spite of the author's slightly stilted and ornate language, the stirring story

The Nickel Adventure

"Subway-riding is a splendid adventure, a radiant bit of romance set in the gray fabric of the workaday world," says Joyce Kilmer in one of his essays. "The aeroplane has been celebrated so enthusiastically in the course of its brief history that it must by now be a most offensively conceited machine. Yet an aeroplane ride, however picturesque, . . . has about it far less of essential romance than a ride in the subway. He who sails through the sky directs, so nearly as is possible, his course; he handles levers, steers, goes up or down, to the left or the right. Or if he is a passenger, he has, at any rate, full knowledge of what is going on around him; he sees his course before him; he can call out to the man at the helm: 'Look out for that comet's hair. Turn to the left, or the point of that star will puncture our sail.'"

"This is the great charm of the subway, that the passengers, the guard, too, for that matter, give themselves up to adventure with a blind and beautiful recklessness."

"Once there lived on West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street a man of uncompromising practicality, a stern rationalist. He was as advanced as anything! He believed in the materialistic interpretation of history, economic determinism and radium; this, he said with some pride, was his creed. . . . 'Faith is stupidity,' he would say. 'Look before you leap. . . . I believe in what I see—I don't take chances. I don't trust anybody but myself.'"

"Every day this man would give himself to the subway with a sweet and childlike faith. As he sat in the speeding car, he could not see his way, he had no chance of directing it. He trusted that the train would keep to its route, that it would stop at Fourteenth Street and let him off. He could not keep it from taking him under the river and hurling him out into some strange Brooklyn desert. When he started for home in the evening, he read the words 'Dyckman Street' on the car window with a medieval simplicity, and on the

of Royalists and Ironsides has real vitality and interest, and moreover moves briskly along in an atmosphere redolent with the romance and charm of the rolling South Downs. The main incidents of the plot are laid in the old Grange of the little

hamlet of Ovingdean—a typical Sussex village which is extremely well described by Harrison Ainsworth as, 'The sequestered little village of Ovingdean, situated in a charming dene, or woody valley, amidst the South Downs, and within a mile of the coast. . . . (It) consisted then as now, of a few neatly kept cottages, clustered like bee-hives near the mansion, some three or four in the valley, but the most part among the trees on the side of the eastern down.'"

The old Grange itself is also delightfully described. "Ovingdean Grange, as it now appears, is a fair proportioned, cheerful-looking domicile, and with its white walls and pleasant garden, full of arbutuses, laurustines, holms, and roses, offers a very favorable specimen of a Sussex farm-house. . . . Even in 1651, Ovingdean Grange was old, having been built in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Constructed of red brick, checkered with diamonds formed of other bricks, glazed, and of darker hue, mingled with flints, it seemed destined to endure for ages, and presented a very striking frontage, owing to the bold projections of its bay windows with their stone posts and lintels, its deep arched portal with a stone escutcheon above it, emblazoned with the arms of the Maunsells, at that time its possessors, its stone quoins and cornices, its carved gables, its high roof, covered with tiles incrustured with orange-tawny mosses and lichens, and its triple clusters of tall and ornamented chimney-shafts."

A visitor may dream away an entrancing summer afternoon in the company of Colonel Maunsel, his gallant son, Clavering, the lovely Dulcia Beard and the terrible Cromwellian Captain Stelfax with his forbidding troop of soldiers; and in wandering back across the Downs at the fall of day, one can easily picture the stealthy rides and hairbreadth adventures of "The Young Man," as the Roundheads contemptuously called Charles Stuart—then a fugitive hiding in the folds of the Sussex Downs, while attempting to fly from the shores of the country, over which he was afterward to reign by right of inheritance.

Freedom

A! freedom is a noble thing.
Freedom mayse man to half liking.
Freedom all solace to man gifts:
He leys at ease that frely leys.
—John Barbour (Fourteenth Century).

A Letter of Good Advice From Carlyle

"I am really sorry to see you in such a coil about your writing," Carlyle says in one of his letters to Jane Welsh. "One thing ought to afford you some consolation: 'Genius,' said Sir Joshua Reynolds, and he never spoke more truly, 'is nothing but the intense direction of a mind to some intellectual object—that consecration of all our powers to it, which leads us to disregard all toils and obstacles in the attainment of it, and if strong enough will ultimately bring success.' Some such thought as this was Sir Joshua's, and truly it contains nine-tenths of the whole doctrine: it should lead every one that feels this inspiration and unrest within to be proud of feeling it, and also to adopt the only means of turning it to good account—the sedulous cultivation of the faculties—by patiently amassing knowledge and studying by every method to digest it well. This, my dear pupil, is the great deficiency with you at present; this I would have you to regard as your chief object for a considerable time to come. Be diligent with your historical and other studies; and consider that every new step you make in this direction is infallibly nearer to the goal at which you are aiming. For composition, the art of expressing the thoughts and emotions you are thus daily acquiring, do not

by any means neglect it; but at the same time feel no surprise at the disproportion of your wishes to your execution in regard to it. How long did it take you to learn playing on the piano? and what execrable jingling did you make when you first tried it? . . . Is it strange that you should feel a difficulty in managing the rich melodies that 'slumber in the chords' of your imagination, your Understanding, and your Heart? Long years of patient industry, many trials, many failures must be gone through, before you can even begin to satisfy yourself. And do not let this dishearten you—for if rightly gone about, the task is pleasant as well as necessary."

"I partly guess what hinders you from beginning your 'story'; it is the excess of that noble quality in you, which I have preached against so vigorously, and still love for all my preaching—the excess of your Ambition, the too high ideas you have formed of excellence, and your vexation at not realizing them. It is safe to err on this side so far as feeling is concerned; but wrong to let your action be so much cramped by these considerations. Cannot you do as others do? Sit down and write—something short—but write and write, though you could swear it was the most stupid stuff in nature, till you fairly get to the end. A week after it is finished it will look far better than

AMONGST many remarkable changes which have taken place in the world's thinking during the last thirty-five or forty years, none is more far-reaching in its effects than that which touches the question of authority. Up to the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century, although kings and governments came and went, republics followed monarchies, and democracies forced autocracies to look to their foundations, human authority outwardly, at least, maintained the position it had held for thousands of years. The authority of the Church, of the State, of the head of the family, was hardly questioned, though it assumed varying forms with varying circumstances. Today it is obvious that the whole of that condition is challenged in every direction, and we are forced to the somewhat humiliating conclusion that the foundation of that imposing structure was based largely on nothing more solid than convention, or even on that still baser sentiment expressed in the couplet, 'that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can.'"

The extraordinary events that have happened in the different countries since 1914 indicate that underneath the outward conflict are all these surging, turbulent mental forces, on the one hand making for freedom, and on the other fighting for their very existence. In a well-known passage of Science and Health (p. 235) Mrs. Eddy speaks of the American Civil War in words which are equally applicable to present conditions: "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking. A few immortal sentences, breathing the omnipotence of divine justice, have been potent to break despotic fetters and abolish the whipping-post and slave market; but oppression neither went down in blood, nor did the breath of freedom come from the cannon's mouth. Love is the liberator." And

True Coordination

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In The Christian Science Journal, Vol. III, No. 2 (1885) she caused to be published this still more remarkable prophecy: "Earthly thrones tremble on their bases in these days of rebellion against despotism. It would seem as if the kingdoms of the world were all being weighed in balances to determine what boasted strength is real and what pretended. . . . All these rumblings of discord, to the watchers on Mount Zion, come fraught with assurance of the onward march of Righteousness. Whether the people recognize the presence or not it is here, making for their freedom. And not the dominion of acknowledged kings and princes alone is threatened—but the dominion of man over man in any form must give way to the liberty, fraternity, and equality, toward which the unseen Law, spiritual and eternal, forces humanity."

Many writers who are watching the trend of events from the detached point of view of history, see, and do not hesitate to say, that the overthrow of human authority and the consequent loss of coordination can only be remedied by the appearance of a religion which will command the respect of the people, and ask hopelessly, 'What religion will do this?' The student of Christian Science is ready with the answer that the only religion which can meet the need is that one which is based upon Principle, and is therefore scientific, and that Christian Science has already proved itself to be the rediscovery of that same Science taught by Christ Jesus.

"That the religion generally known by his name has not as yet, so far as human judgment goes, been seen to fulfill the promises he made for it, is no longer a matter of astonishment to those who have some insight into Christian Science, for they see clearly that Christianity, as it is commonly known, has been trying to do, and to maintain itself by doing, the very thing that he said was an impossibility, i. e., to 'serve God and mammon.' Spirit and matter. This course has led inevitably to the position

which Jesus also described, of a house 'divided against itself' which is bound to fall, because it implies trying to produce coordination while operating from two completely opposite points of view, which is a moral and physical impossibility. Christian Science, which is proving itself to be actually the Christianity Jesus introduced, by doing the works which he said must follow his teaching, posits as its very foundation, simply demonstrable Principle, that is God, Spirit, or Mind, which operates as unvaryingly as does a mathematical rule, to those who are spiritually instructed in its understanding. Principle, brought within range of human experience through prayer, purified desires and mental activities, does not work on matter, or with matter, or through matter, but dominates all material beliefs with the revelation of spiritual law.

That this is the only true coordinating power becomes sufficiently obvious when it is realized that all experience proves that coordination based on human modes or powers is at the mercy of any breath of self-interest or jealousy or impulse that may happen to arise, for a coordination based upon Principle is absolutely secure, because Principle is not subject to human fluctuations, but is unvarying and knows 'no shadow of turning.'"

That this is no Utopian dream, but a state of things brought within reach of practical politics, is already being established in the Christian Science movement. In this movement is to be seen an organization governed in just this way, because it is carried out by the desire of those so governed. We see there the substitution of Principle for personal leadership, the subordination of the human will to the divine, the unselfish desire for the general good taking the place of self-interest, the result being, that in spite of individual shortcomings, there is coordination in the Christian Science movement which is very remarkable to those who have eyes to see.

If it is asked what produces this happy result, this willingness to be governed by Principle, the answer is simple. It is that those who become students of Christian Science gain an apprehension of the nature of God which literally transforms them by the renewing of the mind. They begin by gaining better health, they go on by gaining better morals, and a love of good which tends to obliterate self, and so the genuine student of Christian Science becomes a missionary for the establishment of that kingdom which is to bring 'on earth peace, good will to men.'

The Book as a Traveling Companion

"I once had a dream of editing a little library of books for the scholar gypsy, such books, in such miniature yet comfortable format, as he would care, and be able, to carry with him in a wayfaring knapsack. Nothing has ever been so exquisite as the format of that little unborn library. If you can imagine exactly the kind of book that would go with a meal of bread and honey by the roadside, you will have some idea of the deliciousness of my edition, say, of Spenser's Minor Poems. Well, I took the dream to a publisher, Richard Le Gallienne writes in 'Travels in England,' and as he was a lover of beautiful books as well as a publisher, he thought it a charming little dream, and longed to set paper-makers and printers and binders at work upon its embodiment immediately. There was but one difficulty: 'Who then would buy?' In his shop he had so many dreams to sell. Prudence counseled that he should add no more for the present."

"Personally, I think the publisher was too pessimistic, though I confess that two or three booksellers I likewise consulted confirmed his view," the writer continues, as he proceeds to vindicate the existence of his library. "Says your plain athletic man—there is no such sentimentalism!—With all this glorious nature about you, this blue air, this green grass, these variously colored cows, this naughty exercise of prize muscles, what do you want with books? Are not these enough?"

"In fact, however it may sound, my Knapsack Library is not necessarily intended for reading at all; for, more than likely, it would be composed of books one knows by heart. . . . It is not enough to say a poem you love, you must see it, even touch it too. You want it with you in its bodily presence, that at evening you may place it on your dinner-table, as you would set a rose in a glass; or that at morning it may be a lark at your bedside. You pack it among your clothes for lavender. There is, perhaps, hardly a purpose to which a real book may not be put—including reading."

"Those who aver that nature—plus boating—is enough holiday, and that books are an effeminate intrusion, talk as though one expected them to take Mommsen in their traveling bags. . . . The only book they can see in a man's hand on a holiday is a Bradshaw—a book one is always glad to lend to a friend. If you took a fiddle with you on your wanderings, or if you ran the terrible risk of taking a friend, they would understand easily enough. Well, they must be kind enough to try and comprehend that the book one takes on a journey is at once a fiddle, a friend, and a flower, and, last of all, a book. There is so little room in a knapsack that you are obliged to be thus epigrammatic in your baggage. Probably if I were a great singer . . . I should be able to shape for myself my itinerant feelings in the presence of the various well-known phenomena of nature; but, as I am neither a singer, nor even a 'word-painter,' I am driven to express myself at second hand in all the irrelevant splendor of literature. Sometimes, as I coast down a hill, I chant out in a rapture of speed something may be from Mr. Lang's 'Theocritus.' As I dodge the affrighted occupants of a wagonette, I am probably exclaiming (genuinely, I mean) 'Men call these a gypsy, gracious Bomyra, and lean and sunburnt; it is only I that call these honey-pale.'"

Swart is the violet, and swart the lettuce hyacinth. Yet are these flowers chosen first in garlands."

"Uphill, I have found this verse from a great living poet no less useful (again I quote from memory, but this time, I suspect, more accurately):

"You with shelly horns, rams! and crumpling goats,
You whose browsing beards dip in coldest dew!

Bulls, that walk the pastures in kingly-flashing coats!
Laurel, ivy, vine, wreathed for feasts not few!

You that build the shade-roof, and you that court the rays,
You that leap besprinkling the rock stream-rent:

He has been our fellow, the morning of our days!
Us he chose for housemates, and this way went. . . ."

"This learned meter is not a fortunate choice for hill-riding, as you need almost as much breath for its properly decorative pauses as for mounting the hill."

"It will be observed, as I have endeavored to point out, that these merely accidental, but on that account all the more typical, quotations have absolutely nothing to do with the matter in hand. That very fact vouches for their sincerity as quotations. Had they been a propos you might have suspected them. It is their very irrelevance which stamps them as jutting up from the deep rock-springs of human joy; and they may serve as an illustration of the place of books on pilgrimage."

The Call of Spring

Children, my children, the spring wakes anew,
And calls through the dawn and the daytime

For flower-like and feet-footed maidens like you,
To share in the joy of its playtime.

O'er hillside and valley, through garden and grove,
Such exquisite anthems are ringing

Where rapturous bulbul and mina and dove
Their carols of welcome are singing.

I know where the ivory lilies unfold
In brooklets half-hidden in sedges,
And the air is aglow with the blossoming gold

Of thickets and hollows and hedges.

I know where the dragon-flies glimmer and glide,
And the plumes of wild peacocks are gleaming.

Where the fox and the squirrel and timid fawn hide
And the hawk and the heron lie dreaming.

The earth is ashine like a hummingbird's wing,
And the sky like a kingfisher's feather.

O come, let us go and play with the spring
Like glad-hearted children together.

—Sarojini Naidu.

By Degrees

A man would wonder at the mighty things which have been done by degrees and gentle augmentations. Diligence and moderation are the best steps whereby to climb to any excellency.—Owen Feltham.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917

EDITORIALS

The New Army and the Draft

IN ANTICIPATION of the enactment and approval of the law creating a great new army from the citizenry of the United States, plans for the organization of the forces have already been formulated. From the enlistments under the selective draft 18,538 officers and 528,659 men will at first be chosen, these to constitute eighteen war-strength divisions, complete in every arm. Until the result of the draft is known, it will be impossible to say from what gross number of men the first war army will be drawn, but estimates of the total available run as high as 7,000,000. The details of organization have been worked out so completely that the raising, training, equipping, and organizing of half a million young men for overseas duty will probably proceed like clockwork from the moment when the registration is completed. The half million will be increased, by combination with Regulars and National Guardsmen, until the total of the first force prepared for active service will probably exceed 700,000 men, backed by about 250,000 more in the regimental recruit battalions. In general, the plan will be to place a Regular Army officer in command of every regiment. The finished product will not be a regular army, or a volunteer army, or a drafted army, but a democratic army in the best sense, because representative of the whole citizenship and man-power of the Republic.

Some distinctions are being drawn by prospective soldiers in this army, as to the relative status of the man who has volunteered and the man who has waited for the draft. No humiliation, or shame, or dishonor, is entailed by waiting for or submitting to the call of the Nation, which is addressed to all of military age. This is not conscription in the old sense. The term "draft" has come to mean, in the United States, enlistment under a selective system. It is in the nature of an answer to the argument that a nation, to be capable of defending itself, must be dominated by the sword; it is in the nature of a challenge to militarism. If it is true that the average young American, upon enlistment, is "raw" or "unfit," in a military sense, the world is once more to have an exhibition of the speed with which a democratic force can be placed upon a footing at least equal with the army products of systems that have been molding soldiers from their infancy, childhood, and youth, through the last half century. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and South Africa have already shown what democracy can do when aroused, have already proved that patriotism is more dependable than militarism; the United States is now about to offer to the world the latest and, perhaps, the most striking illustration along this line, for no other country seemed to the militarist and the superficial so utterly unprepared and impotent.

The United States would be inexcusably, little short of criminally, neglectful of its interests, in the face of present conditions, had it left the matter of recruiting a great army, to supplement the Regulars and the National Guard, to the disposition, or convenience, or choice of its sons. Eventually, without doubt, it would have been able to number its volunteers by the million, but it would have been the sheerest folly, in the face of so great an emergency, to trust an issue so immediate and vital to the future and to probability. A great army must be enlisted, mustered, and organized at once, and every consideration, including the essential one of justice, demanded that the levy for it should be spread equitably over the entire country, and on terms of strict fairness to all.

The taxpaying parallel may appropriately be employed here. A citizen is not a delinquent or a "dodger" because he does not walk or run to the collector and offer to pay his taxes in advance the moment he finds that his town, city, or county, or the State or National Treasury is short of funds. He is entirely within his rights, and he is violating no civic duty if he waits until he is called upon to pay his taxes. The man who paid a week or a month earlier than he, cannot for this reason claim precedence over him as a law-abiding citizen. Volunteers have been called to bring the ranks of the Regulars and of the National Guard up to a war footing, and thousands have responded, but the call for the new army will not be sounded until Congress shall have passed, and the President shall have approved, the bill which creates the organization. There is certain to be no discrimination, in thought or action anywhere, in favor of the volunteer or against the drafted man. The status of the soldier will be determined, not by the manner or the time of his enlistment, but by his conduct in the ranks.

The United States, in entering the war, has risen to a high purpose as has ever moved a Nation toward duty. The course which it has chosen must, throughout all time, or while history is written and read, command respect even where it fails to win admiration. Those who are to have a part, no matter how humble, in the battle for the realization of its ideals, must share in the honor and glory that will attach to victory. When civilization shall have been successfully defended, when democracy shall have triumphed, when it is settled, this time with the conviction strong upon the race of its settlement for all time, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, is not to perish from the earth, then one will not be measured by the manner in which he went about the doing of his part, but by the manner in which he did it.

General Smuts' Speech

THE speech delivered by General Smuts at the Guildhall, London, a few days ago, on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the City, was a remarkable utterance from a remarkable man. It displayed a breadth of

vision and an understanding of essential things all the more welcome because it was so much in line with the utterances of an increasing number of statesmen in the allied countries. General Smuts fully recognizes the tremendous importance of putting forth the utmost military effort possible. In many of his recent speeches he has dwelt, in praise and satisfaction, on the achievements of the British people, and commented with gratitude on the devotion he found all around him; but he has an inspiring way of looking beyond the mighty schemes and events of the moment, and fixing attention on those "great, silent, invisible forces," as he described them at the Guildhall, which are "fighting for the Allies." "In the end," he added simply on this occasion, "it will be recognized that it is not so much our valor or the strength of our armies, but these deeper forces that carried us to victory."

General Smuts has already proved himself an able statesman and an able soldier. His speech at the Guildhall added greatly to his already considerable reputation as an orator. Sixteen years before, he had been in arms against the people he was addressing. There must have been many, amongst those who listened to him, who had vivid recollection of the Boer general's famous raids into Cape Colony, during the South African War, and of other brilliant exploits in which he figured. It was a delicate situation, but General Smuts dealt with it in a great way. He did not play upon it, as a lesser man might have done, but sought to bring out from it all the possibilities for an enlarged vision which it so evidently contained. The fight for freedom, he said in effect, was ever the same, whatever phases it might seem to take. He and his people had fought for freedom in South Africa. They had seen that freedom apparently submerged, but they had also seen it rise again, and now they were engaged in fighting for freedom, not only for themselves but for the whole world. But General Smuts did not rest content with carrying his view over the entire field of the Empire. He bade his audience look with hope to the future of those opposed to them in the great struggle. Already, he said, they saw many signs, as they came nearer the end, that in the enemy countries the "too silent soul" of the people would awake and "banish the spirit of evil for ever."

Strength of Canada's Liberal Party

THERE have been, in Canada, increasing signs of political unrest, augmented by the disclosures of apparently inefficient management of the Government-controlled Intercolonial Railway, and by charges, made by leaders of the Liberal Party, of favoritism in the distribution of patronage incident to war activities. More recently, the Liberals have expressed disapproval of the Government's plan for exacting revenues from incomes derived from excess profits in industries, to the exclusion of other income taxation, and of the plan which prevents the heavier taxation of lands withheld from productive uses. Despite this dissatisfaction, and despite the frequent reiteration, by Liberals, of the belief that the Conservative Government, under Sir Robert Laird Borden, is living on borrowed time, and that its days of usefulness to the people of Canada have passed, there seems little likelihood that a general election will be forced.

It is interesting, in view of the circumstances and the estimated strength of the Liberal Party throughout the Dominion, to ascertain and analyze those restraining influences which are recognized, even by the Conservatives, as preventing the launching of a vigorous political campaign, and a possible administrative upheaval. As is well known, Canada is under Liberal provincial rule from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast. The four Provinces included in that area, namely, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, are a unit in opposition to the policies of the Borden Government; and party spokesmen there and elsewhere in the Dominion freely condemn, apparently without partiality, certain peace and war policies of the Administration. But beyond this free criticism and outspoken disapproval of methods which the Liberals denounce as grossly inefficient and unreasonably partisan, there seems to exist, and to be exerted, an element of strength, if not of actual fortitude, born of genuine loyalty to the Dominion and to the Empire. The Liberal leaders realize, and their countrymen affiliated with the Conservatives appreciate the fact, that the forcing of an election in the midst of the war, no matter how great the provocation, would savor of disloyalty to the common cause. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the former Premier, has gone even farther than his party adherents, and has said that, as long as there is danger, he will not even criticize the Government. This statement has been construed as meaning that so long as the German army has not been defeated, there is danger at the front. With 300,000 Conservative voters enlisted and in actual service in the Dominion's army, a Liberal victory at the polls at this time is conceded by the Conservatives as more than a possibility.

It is gratifying to accept the assurance, implied though it may be, that the Liberal Party of Canada does not estimate its strength by the number of votes it can poll in an election. It is exhibiting far greater strength in the loyalty it is showing to the cause in which its own and other democracies are now enlisted. It sees, in a possible victory at the polls, and its early return to power, a reward in no way commensurate with the attendant sacrifice which, at this time, would lend aid and comfort to the common enemy by discrediting, before the world, the Government responsible for the administration of the Dominion's policies in the war. Self-restraint and unquestioning loyalty quite often require more strength than misdirected activity.

Distribution of Foodstuffs

THE impetus which is being given to plowing and planting throughout the United States, if backed by an army of helpers sufficiently large to carry on the cultivation, and later the harvesting, of the crops, will insure a foodstuff supply beyond any ever heretofore raised in the country. The people of the Nation, in town and country, the small as well as the large gardeners and

farmers, are thoroughly in earnest. It cannot be doubted, in view of the testimony which is coming from all quarters, that they are taking not merely a local, sectional, or even a national view of the situation, but one that is comprehensive enough to measure the present and prospective needs of all the countries dependent, to any degree, upon the fruitage of American farms while the great war lasts.

It may reasonably be assumed, then, that the United States, in 1917, will have a huge crop. Whether it will have a huge surplus for export also will depend upon the manner in which the crop shall be gathered and distributed. An immense crop and a proportionately immense surplus should be normal in the United States, would be normal, if incompetence in handling were replaced by efficiency, and waste by husbandry. It has been said repeatedly, by qualified observers, that the foodstuffs wasted annually in the United States, if conserved, would feed the population of a large country. The waste is not all in the homes; it is not all due to unskillful or careless farming; it is largely the result of a system of transportation that fails to reach out and to collect the products of fields in the distance, and to distribute the great crops raised where population is sparse, in territory where crops are small and population is large. The result is that, while food is below the point of profitable hauling and marketing in some parts of the country, it is excessively high in other parts. There has not been in the past anything like an intelligent and adequate system of foodstuff distribution in the United States. It is important, vitally important, now that the Government proposes to control the food supply, to correct this national economic defect. Considering the shortage of foodstuffs abroad, it would be criminal to leave vegetables, fruit and other products ungathered on the farms of the United States this year, as they have been left ungathered in other years, simply because the cost of getting them to market would be greater than the price the gardener or farmer could obtain for them.

At a time when the nation is expending billions of dollars, with popular approval, to advance the cause it has made its own, it can well afford to spend millions in providing an equipment for the railroads that will enable them not only to collect and distribute the products of a season of extraordinary tillage for domestic consumption, but to heap up at the most convenient docks cargoes of products for the great fleet of vessels the United States will employ in carrying food to Europe. To provide food for the millions abroad, who are prevented from providing for themselves, is the very first obligation the United States took upon itself in entering the war. Other duties can wait; this is pressing, urgent, imperative. To raise great quantities of food in the United States, when the people are bent upon it, is not a very difficult task. It never has been so. To get it when raised, expeditiously and at the minimum cost, to those in need of it, is the real problem.

It is a problem that the Government of the United States is alone competent to solve.

Clouds

THE past two years have given to clouds a kind of prominence that they have never enjoyed before. Until within the last decade or so, men were wont to regard the clouds only from beneath. They watched them come and go, now massing themselves into huge gray battalions, anon breaking up and sailing away on the wings of adventure, great heaps of billowy white, into the blue of a clearing sky, or again spreading themselves, mackerel fashion, high in the air in the stillness of the evening. It was always, however, from beneath. There were ever, of course, some adventurous persons who would climb mountains, whose one ambition was to be above the clouds, and to look out, maybe, over a sea of rolling vapor, on to the next peak, and to many peaks beyond that, jutting up like islands out of a waste of waters. These people were, however, exceptions. Nowadays, the man in the biplane, the monoplane, the seaplane, or the dirigible mounts, as a matter of course, above the clouds, if he is so inclined; whilst countless photographs of what he sees are familiarizing the world with this "other side of the moon."

And yet, for the great mass of people, the old way is the best way. It is interesting, now and again, to clamber round amongst the beams above the ceiling of some great building, but such a view could never be the view to live with. So it is with clouds. It is good to look down on them from the mountain top, to see them thus at close quarters, sailing by in that massed silence so characteristic of their kind; to catch sudden glimpses, through unexpected rifts, of the valley thousands of feet below; but if it is to be a matter of daily fare, most people will rather welcome the old view, from the valley beneath. Clouds, of course, form an inexhaustible subject. Many artists have found this out, and gone a long way toward proving it in their work. Certain broad effects are known to everybody, and are welcome sights and memories to many. The natural scientist, moreover, has classified the clouds. He will tell you about the "cirrus," the "cirro-cumulus," the "alto-stratus." Yet others, more welcome, will speak of the mackerel cloud, the anvil cloud, the turret cloud, the gossamer cloud, and so on. When all is said and done, however, every showing of the sky is a unique showing. There are no repetitions. Amidst such multiplicity there is, with those who find some grateful satisfaction in such matters, the recollection of some one occasion, standing out above all other occasions, when the heavens decked themselves as never before or since. No one need go to any one place to see this sight. He is as likely to see it just where he is as in any other place on the earth. He may be in London, hastening down Cannon Street, going west of an evening, and he may look up and see, above tower and steeple, the red sun striking upwards, through an autumn mist, on to a cloud-flecked sky of such strange beauty that the memory of it ever afterwards remains with him. He may see it in the afterglow of a summer evening in Switzerland; across the deserts of Arizona, or amidst the landless waters of the high seas.

Now, mention has been made of clouds and moun-

tains, and of people who climb mountains in order to look down on the clouds. But there is another use for mountains in this connection. There is the evening in the hill country when the clouds seem almost at rest; when the sky is strangely blue and pink and clear; when the edges of the hills are drawn with a firm hand and a dark line. On such an evening it is good to get on to the hilltops. In the valley, the clouds were a long way off. Here they are close at hand. First one and then another seems to rest for one moment on a neighboring summit, and then launch itself silently, and sail slowly, scarce a dozen yards away, across the blue overhead. And there is no sound, save the breath, every now and again, of the evening breeze, or the call of the plover from the heather-clad fold in the hills close by.

Notes and Comments

THERE are two traditions concerning the writing of "John Gilpin." One has it that the famous ballad was the work of one night; the other, that Cowper wrote it on several consecutive days in "the greenhouse" at Olney; though this second and more accepted account of its genesis does not deny that bed was the place where "thoughts took the form of rhyme," a circumstance which caused the poet quite suddenly to forsake his couch and commit the rhymes to paper. For several days Mr. Wilson, the barber, across the Market Place, was the recipient of slips of paper, which kept him more than usually merry.

THERE was a third actor in this scenario of the birth of a ballad, and that was Lady Austen; she told Cowper the John Gilpin narrative by way of diversion. She also was acquainted with Mr. Wilson, who was hairdresser as well as barber in Olney. Wilson was a character, and he chose to turn Baptist at a certain point in his career, which put an end to the dressing of Lady Austen's hair on a Sunday. The fashion of the time being what it was, she had often to sit up on Saturday nights not to derange her "head." All of which is concatenate to the fact that at Sotheby's has been sold for a modest sum of 4 shillings a copy of the Public Advertiser for March 2, 1785, containing the "Diverting History of John Gilpin."

A SUCCESSFUL manufacturer in the United States was recently appointed, by the Republican Governor of his State, to be executive chairman of a committee to act, without salary, in the war emergency. In his first report the chairman enumerated six specific criticisms which had been made of the personnel of the committee, as follows: Too many "highbrows"; too many Democrats; too many friends of the Governor; too many political opponents of the Governor; too many so-called workmen; not enough workmen. In reviewing the several comments the executive chairman was able to find six good reasons for upholding the wisdom of the appointments.

THE nonappearance of the unpublished Journal of the Goncourts, due on July 16, 1916, is explained in the *Mercur de France*. It was a governmental act. M. Painlevé, who was Minister of Education last July, forbade the Bibliothèque Nationale to allow the Goncourt manuscripts to see the light of day. The Académie Goncourt, which was bound to publish the documents in 1916, is thus relieved of all responsibility in the matter. There has been nothing to show that the public resent, or in any way regret, the deprivation inflicted on them by M. Painlevé. Probably they have not had time to think about it, or else they are indifferent, but this does not appear likely.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Canada, long resisted invasion by the automobile. Then it conceded three days a week to the intrusion of that machine. Now it has let down the bars, and a motor car may enter and spin around the province seven days in the week. Only it must conform to some very strict rules. Speaking for the Dominion generally, it is proper to say that the automobile driver who does not drive his car carefully, in that country, is certain soon to find himself driven from the road. Perhaps Nantucket, Mass., which has never yet conceded anything to the automobile, may be moved to greater liberality by the example of Prince Edward Island.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago, a small Kansas town, which had just elected to be Mayor a man under twenty-one years of age, passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale or distribution of cigarettes or cigarette papers. This action, at that time quite unusual, and being taken by a small country town, was held up to ridicule by individuals and newspapers in various parts of the country. But later events were to prove the little village far in advance of public opinion on that question. A short time ago the young Mayor referred to, who rose high in the councils of his State, was reported to have "laughed in his sleeves" when the Kansas State law prohibiting cigarette advertisements went into effect, with provisions "more drastic than we ever dreamed of."

THE chairman of the executive committee of the American Railway Association's special national defense committee informs the officials of the lines that, by expediting movements and speeding up repairs, the car supply can be increased 30 per cent, while by increasing locomotive mileage and reducing the number of engines under repair, available locomotive power can be increased 25 per cent. This may be called advice to insiders from the inside. If taken, the railway earnings would, it would seem, be correspondingly increased, for there is plenty of business in sight, while the need of higher freight rates would diminish.

INSTEAD of complaining of the inroads made upon his business by the mail order houses, as some men in his line do, a Western United States merchant advertises that he will duplicate the prices contained in the catalogues of those establishments. What more could be asked than this by those who are not influenced by sentiment to do their buying in the home town?